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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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DECAYED GEORGIA MELONS

A Cargo of 30,000 Sold by a Steamship Company.

HEALTH BOARD DOES NOT INTERFERE

The Unhealthful Fruit Scattered over the City Through Small Dealers — California Fruits Plentiful.

Thirty thousand rotten watermelons that had been upward of three weeks in transit from Georgia plantations were sold yesterday at the pier of one of the Southern steamship lines.

These melons had been refused by the persons to whom they had been consigned for the reason that they were "stale," or decayed. The wholesale dealers had no use for decayed watermelons. The freight on a carload of Georgia melons amounts to from $95 to $150. If the wholesale dealers accepted the consignments and paid the freight they would be unable to reimburse themselves. Consequently, they refused to accept the melons from the steamship company yesterday on the ground of unwarranted delay.

The steamship company brought up fifty-three carloads, or about 70,000 melons. The consignees, in a majority of instances, refused to accept the melons or to pay the freight. Then the steamship company disposed of them at any price that was offered.

An expert on watermelons told a reporter for The New-York Times that very nearly one-half of all the melons received on this particular steamer were absolutely detrimental to health.

While the reporter was not able to verify the statement, he was told on excellent authority that of this cargo of watermelons, practically all of which was sold to the small dealers for any price that could be obtained, one carload was sold to a fertilizing company. The other fifty-two carloads, it is tolerably safe to assume, are destined for consumption among the poorer classes of New-York, and Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other suburban towns.

There was no officer of the Board of Health present at any time yesterday during the sale of these decayed watermelons, so far as could be learned. If any representative of the Board of Health was present he certainly did not prevent this decayed fruit from being circulated all over the city.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday visited the office of one of the largest of the wholesale dealers in watermelons and asked him about the watermelon crop. The dealer had a lugubrious countenance.

"Watermelons!" he sighed. "There are lots of good watermelons in Georgia, but there are none in New-York. There are thousands of watermelons in this city, but they are all stale, and they are not only unfit to eat, but highly injurious to health. The Board of Health should prevent the sale of this decayed fruit. If a watermelon exhibits any sign of turning yellow it is unfit for eating, and that is the condition of fully 50 per cent. of the watermelons now being received in this city.

"The crop is very plentiful in Georgia, and a blockade has arisen down there. The consequence is that we are getting fruit here that has been so long in transit that it is decaying. I can show you here a bill of lading from a man in Georgia, stating that he forwarded to me a carload of melons on June 29. This is July 19, and those melons are still in Georgia for aught that I know. They certainly have not reached New-York. I am not alone in this matter. A neighboring dealer also has a bill of lading for a consignment of watermelons dated June 29. He has not yet received them. The very thought of the condition of those melons when they reach this city is enough to give a man cholera morbus.

"There were fifty-three carloads on to-day's ship—something like 70,000 melons. I am told that nearly the same number was left behind. The next steamship that comes up will bring them along, and in consequence we are getting stale melons all the time.

"Prices? Oh, don't ask me. Anything we can get for them, and that brings the price of good melons down to next to nothing. I am sorry for the shippers, for they are getting nothing—not a cent.

"The freight on a carload of melons is all the way from $95 to $150. One man to-day was charged $183. He threw the consignment on the hands of the steamship company, refusing to accept it, the fruit being 'stale.' The company subsequently sold the whole lot to him for $75. The unfortunate grower will never get a cent for that carload of watermelons. We rejected several carloads to-day, and the steamship company would have willingly resold them to us at less than half the freight charges.

"But don't take my word for it. Just go up to the steamship pier and see for yourself. I never knew a case that so emphatically merited attention as this. It is an outrage that those melons should be sold. They should be all condemned and seized.

"Of course, you will understand that my name must not be used. If it were, I would receive nothing but 'stale' melons all the season."

The reporter went to the pier of the steamship company indicated. A steamer was moored alongside the pier, and a small army of 'longshoremen were discharging its cargo of thousands of watermelons. These were stacked in big pyramids on the docks, and those that had been rejected by the consignees were being sold by representatives of the steamship company for practically any price that could be got for them. The pier reeked with decayed melon fruit. Broken and rotten watermelons were on all sides, some so badly decayed as to be reduced to pulp. Load after load came out of the hold of the steamship. Fully one-half of the melons were yellow and decayed. The track of trucks carrying the melons was marked by slime and liquid from the decayed fruit. The stench was almost unbearable.

Nevertheless, the sale progressed merrily. The Italian dealers were out in great force. They were present with ramshackle open carts, drawn by decrepit horses, and went away with loads of decayed melons. Even the negro laborers, fond as they are of watermelons, looked askance at the great heap of decaying fruit, and evinced no desire to partake thereof.

No opposition was made to this sale. The melons were disposed of so long as they held together. It was only when, from sheer old age, they broke in twain that they were thrown away, and even the gamins would not touch these remnants.

There are, however, a few really good melons in the city, and the prices are reasonable. When the present glut is over, and the transportation companies are able to handle shipments promptly, New-Yorkers will get an abundance of first-class watermelons.

Peaches are becoming more plentiful, and by this is meant varieties other than those of California growth. Georgia peaches are arriving in the market in fairly large quantities, and there is no disguising the fact that the quality of the fruit is far superior to that of the Pacific coast. The Georgia peaches are bringing from $1.50 to $2.50 a crate.

Currents, both red and black, are now at their best; but the supply is somewhat limited. They retail at from 65 cents to 75 cents a basket of ten pounds. In about two weeks the supply will be exhausted.

Blackberries are plentiful and of excellent quality. They are sold for 10 cents a quart. Raspberries are 7 cents a quart, and huckleberries 10 cents a quart.

There are plenty of good California plums in the market, the average retail price being 1½ cents each.

E. L. Goodsell, of the E. L. Goodsell Company, talking of fruit to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, said:

"The Mediterranean suply of oranges and lemons is limited at this time of the year, because the season is just on the wane. Our consignments from Sicily end about the middle of August and do not commence again until the middle of December or the beginning of November. Nevertheless a great many people get in the market and hold their supply of lemons in cold storage. When the general supply runs short they bring these out and get good prices. First class Mediterranean lemons are bringing from $3.50 to $4 per box; poorer lemons, $1.50 to $2.50.

"There are very few oranges coming from Europe, and they bring from $1.50 per box upward. There is a new California orange in the market that is doing well. It is known as the Mediterranean Sweet. Mediterranean to Australia. It trived there, and it was subsequently transplanted to Florida, but the Florida soil was not congenial. The California growers then took it up, and found for it soil and climatic conditions favorable to it. The California people have made it very successful. They are growing a better variety of this fruit than the people of any other place on earth. They command higher prices than any other California oranges, realizing from $2.25 to $2.75 per box.

"California fruit generally is very plentiful in the New-York market. We received this morning a very good consignment of black cherries. They brought from 85 cents to $1.10 a box. Bartlett pears are plentiful and bring from $2.30 to $2.60 a box. St. John peaches are quoted at from 95 cents to $1.10 a box. German prunes bring from $1.15 to $1.25, and purple Duane plums from $1.05 to $1.25 a box. Columbia plums bring from $1.10 to $1.20; blood plums, $1.10; Washington plums, $1.70, and Japan plums, $1 a box. Early Crawford peaches range from 85 cents to $1 a box, black cherries from 75 cents to $1.40, and Royal Anne cherries $1.95 a box."

STRIKERS AT COLON ARE REPLACED

Seventy-five Men Brought from Panama Under Police Protection to Work on the Docks.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

COLON, July 19.—A special train arrived at 9 o'clock this morning bringing seventy-five dock laborers under police escort from Panama to replace the unyielding strikers and to discharge the cargo of the Finance. They proceeded to work promptly.

The indignation of the strikers was great, but it was suppressed.

It is reported that all the colored mechanics and laborers in the Panama Railroad machine shops have struck, and that they will hold a meeting this evening.

The town is quiet.

THE PRESIDENT'S BABY IS NAMED

She Is to be Called Marion—No Middle Name Given Her—The Announcement Made by Mr. Thurber.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 19.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland have named their baby, now twelve days old, Marion Cleveland. As in the case of both Ruth and Esther, no middle name is given.

The announcement was made this afternoon by Private Secretary Thurber, who happened to be at Gray Gables to-day. Mr. Thurber did not say how the name Marion came to be selected. Probably the fact that it was at the charming town of Marion, on Buzzard's Bay, where Mrs. Cleveland spent her first Summer in New-England, and where she made many warm personal friends, had something to do with the selection.

Mr. Thurber staid at Gray Gables to-night, in order to finish some business with the President, and just before dinner he took a drive with the President over to Joe Jefferson's.

At Falmouth to-day it was reported that Secretary Olney had gone to Washington on very important business connected with the Department of State.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS SERIOUSLY INJURED

The Result of a Crossing Collision Near McKee's Rocks, Penn.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Two engines and a baggage car were demolished and a number of people injured on the Lake Erie Road, near McKee's Rocks, to-day. The accident was caused by a coal train attempting to cross over the main track, and a passenger train crashing into the engine of the coal train. The injured are:

CUMMINGS, JOHN, engineer.
FOUTZ, —, Assistant General Passenger Agent.
JOHNSON, FRANK, fireman.
LEACH, CHARLES B., ticket agent at Youngstown.
WOOD, MYRON W., General Passenger Agent.

Those injured were in a Pullman car and thrown from the seats, landing in a heap near the forward end. Passengers in the rear coaches sustained a severe shaking, but were not injured.

Bicyclist Injured While Coasting.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 19.—George Coper, a resident of this place, was coasting down a narrow hill last evening on a bicycle. At a sharp turn in the roadway he collided with a carriage that was going up the hill. Coper was thrown several feet and was unconscious when picked up. He was carried to his home, and did not regain consciousness until this morning.

He fractured his arm and received several bad cuts on the head, and internal injuries. The turn in the road prevented the bicyclist and the driver of the carriage from seeing each other until it was too late to avoid a collision.

Had a Mania for Breaking Windows.

CHICAGO, July 19.—For more than two months the police of this city have been puzzled by the breaking of plate-glass windows in the downtown district. Thousands of dollars of damage has been done in this way, two or three windows being broken almost every night, but as a rule nothing was stolen. John B. Leoni was arrested last night. He confessed his guilt. He is a soap sculptor. The representation of the Brooklyn Bridge in soap, which was exhibited at the World's Fair, was his handiwork. He has an unconquerable mania for breaking windows.

Would Not Condemn Bloomers.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 19.—At a meeting of the School Board last night, a resolution was introduced condemning teachers for wearing bloomers, and asking the Inspector to report all teachers who adopted this style of dress. After a heated discussion the resolution was defeated by a vote of 18 to 6.

SECRET CABINET MEETING

A Conference Which Sets All Washington Guessing.

MANY RUMORS PUT IN CIRCULATION

The General Opinion Is that Cuban Affairs Have Assumed a Serious Phase—Cabinet Officers Are Silent.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Olney arrived suddenly and unexpectedly in Washington to-day, and summoned a council of those Cabinet officers now in town, which lasted for two hours.

Mr. Olney left Falmouth, his Summer home, yesterday morning for Boston, and departed from that city for Washington late in the afternoon. He reached here about noon, and went almost immediately to the War Department, where he had an hour's talk with Secretary Lamont. Shortly before 4 o'clock Mr. Olney called on Secretary Herbert at his office, and the two walked over to the State Department, where Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Harmon, who had been summoned by telephone, joined them soon after. For two hours the four Cabinet officers were closeted in Mr. Olney's private office, and during that time rumors of many sorts floated about the corridors of the State, War, and Navy Building.

One rumor, which one of the Cabinet officers promptly stamped as unfounded, was that Mr. Cleveland was ill at Gray Gables, but neither affirmation nor denial could be secured with reference to the other stories which sought to give an explanation for the suddenly summoned meeting.

It was known about the time Mr. Olney reached the State Department that Señor Dupuy de Lôme, the Spanish Minister, had arrived in Washington to-day, and this, in connection with Mr. Olney's appearance, was the basis for a report that the conference concerned some new and serious turn in Cuban matters, or related to the Mora claim, which the Spanish Government has decided to pay without delay. But Mr. Olney frankly disposed of these rumors, so far as they concerned Señor de Lôme. He said he did not know that Señor de Lôme was in town, and appeared surprised when told it was so reported. Inquiry at hotels and the Metropolitan Club, of which Señor de Lôme is a member, threw no light on the Minister's whereabouts, and both the office of the Spanish Legation and Señor de Lôme's house were closed tightly.

Mr. Herbert left Mr. Olney's office after the conference had lasted two hours, and Mr. Carlisle followed soon after. Mr. Olney and Mr. Harmon remained together until 6:30 o'clock. All the members of the Cabinet who were present at the conference declined, in the most positive manner, to say anything about the subject under discussion, and it is evident that they entered into an agreement to keep silence. One member spoke in a manner that indicated that the cause for the meeting was of a serious nature, but he declined to say one word concerning it, or even to make denial of any of the many rumors that were prevalent, excepting that Mr. Cleveland was not ill.

While all discussion of alleged reasons for the conference will be mere speculation, more confidence can be placed in the report that Cuban affairs brought Mr. Olney to Washington than in any of the other rumors circulated, for the reason that Cuba's situation is now the most embarrassing problem to be solved by this Government, and, with the exception of the Mora claim, is the only question of immediate seriousness that confronts the Administration. Statements concerning the organization of filibustering expeditions in places on the Southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts have been prevalent during the last week, and the Revenue Cutter Service and the navy have been doing all that can be done to prevent such expeditions from leaving this country for Cuba. The Washington Government has been much embarrassed by the frequent complaints of Spanish diplomatic and consular officers in the United States that expeditions were forming with a hostile purpose toward Spanish rule in Cuba, and it is not improbable that it has been decided by the President to take action that will prevent claims by Spain against the United States for violations of the neutrality laws, and that Mr. Olney's visit and the Cabinet conference this afternoon were for the purpose of devising ways and means of protecting this Government in that regard.

Mr. Olney will leave Washington for Falmouth to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

A United Press reporter found the Spanish Minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, this evening. He expressed surprise that his return to Washington should have created any excitement either in diplomatic or political circles. He stated positively that his return had no significance whatever. He added that he left Washington suddenly a fortnight ago, and that a number of minor matters remained here to be acted upon. He will dispose of these to-morrow and leave again for Swampscott, Mass., where, with his family, he will spend the remainder of the heated term.

The Minister was asked if his presence here had any relation to the Mora claim. He laughed good naturedly and replied: "The Mora claim has already been disposed of in Madrid. I have nothing to do with it."

Bayonne's New Water Supply.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 19.—The legal obstructions in the way of Washington & Beall, who hold the contract to furnish a supply of pure water of a certain stated grade to the City of Bayonne, have been removed, and the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company, to whom they have assigned their contract, has notified the Council that it has secured the water rights of the Saddle River watershed, but that it has made a contract with the East Jersey Water Company, that is now supplying the City of Newark with satisfactory water, and that it will be ready to deliver the water by Jan. 1, 1896.

Thrown from a Train by Her Husband.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—While the way accommodation train was approaching East Liberty Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, this morning, Mary Prudan, nineteen years old, was thrown from the train by her husband, Harry Prudan. The train was running very slow, and the woman escaped with slight injuries. She came to the city on a street car, and reported the case to the police, but no arrests have been made. Mrs. Prudan says she cannot account for her husband's actions. Prudan is an employe of the Westinghouse Air-Brake Company.

Want Botty to Succeed Judge Ehrlich.

If Gov. Morton listens to the recommendations of the Platt Republicans, in selecting a successor to the late Judge Ehrlich, he will appoint Henry C. Botty. He has the indorsement of the machine. He hails from the old Seventh Assembly District and is a delegate to the County Committee. He has been one of Jacob M. Patterson's lieutenants for years.

There has been lively hustling among Republicans to secure this Judgeship. Abraham Gruber declined to be a candidate. Mr. Platt and Chairman Lauterbach had a conference on the subject yesterday.

QUELLED A BROOKHAVEN MOB

State Officer Kilbride Resists an Attack and Takes W. E. Sweezy to the Middletown Asylum.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 19.—State Officer A. J. Kilbride, who was sent to Brookhaven to arrest William Egbert Sweezy and take him to the Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, was mobbed by over 100 of Brookhaven's leading citizens at midnight Wednesday, and now State officials say the whole mob will be prosecuted at once.

Kilbride arrived in Brookhaven just before noon Wednesday, and found that Sweezy had been spirited away by unknown persons. A search in the neighboring houses failed to reveal Sweezy's whereabouts. Kilbride, accompanied by assistants, then went to Bellport to hunt for Sweezy. There Sweezy was finally found, hidden away in the cellar of Duffy's saloon. He was captured and taken back to Brookhaven, where he was locked up in a room in his son-in-law's house.

Knocks were heard at the door about midnight, and Kilbride at once concluded that trouble was at hand. Picking up a gun, he went to the front door. Out on the lawn and in the road stood a mob of men. Their leader at once spoke up and declared that if Sweezy was not released there would be trouble.

Kilbride stood in the doorway and dared the men to attempt to enter the house. With a rush, the mob bore down upon the house. Kilbride at once sprang to the door of the room where his prisoner was locked in, placed his back to the door, and, raising his gun, shouted: "The first man that dares to step this way I will make trouble for. I am here to take my man away, and I will do it unless you take him from me over my dead body."

The house was crowded by this time with angry and shouting men, among whom Kilbride says he recognized Constable Addison Bumpstead, Forrest Reeves, Sidney Hawkins, Excise Commissioner William Sweezy, Andrew Reeves, John Fulton, and John Seaman.

The mob soon realized that it could not get hold of the prisoner without shooting Kilbride or endangering its members. Then a paper was flourished by some one in the mob, who said it was an injunction restraining Kilbride from taking Sweezy away. But Kilbride said he would not give his man up as long as he drew breath.

Then the mob withdrew to the street, where its members talked in groups, while Constable Bumpstead and Forrest Reeves drove to Patchogue and got Judge Wilmot Smith out of bed. The Constable and Reeves asked Judge Smith for an order compelling the State officer to surrender his prisoner to the Brookhaven authorities.

Judge Smith told the men he would give them a letter if they promised not to open it until they got back to Brookhaven, when it must be read to the crowd first. He then gave them a sealed envelope, in which was some stern advice, but the mob did not seem to be affected when it was read.

The mob kept quiet until just before daybreak. Then it surrounded the house, and one of its members flourished Judge Smith's letter and said it was an injunction. Sweezy's release was again demanded, but Kilbride ordered the men to stand back or suffer the consequences.

The mob kept up a noise, but made no attack, and at 5 o'clock its members went to their homes. Then Kilbride started for Middletown with his prisoner.

Mr. Kilbride reported to the State authorities that he had been mobbed while discharging his duty. Reports sent to the officials at Brookhaven say that the State will prosecute the known members of the mob.

William Egbert Sweezy, who is worth considerable property, has been declared insane by physicians. Mrs. Booth became so excited when the mob broke into her house that she went into hysterics, and she is now in bed suffering from a dangerous attack of nervousness.

THE MONROE COUNTY CASE

All Democratic Organization and All Committees Abolished—New Caucuses Are to be Held.

ROCHESTER, July 19.—The sub-committee of the State Democratic Committee has come and gone, and Monroe County Democrats now know just where they are at for the first time in many months.

By the decision of the committee all forms of Democratic organization and all committees are abolished. The only relic of the late multiplicity of organizations is State Committeeman Smith, and he is powerless for good or evil.

New caucuses are to be called simultaneously in all the wards of Rochester, and in all the towns of Monroe County, by Chairman Hinkley, who, in the meantime, is the party organization. He is to pass upon all the caucus officers, the place of holding such caucus, the date, the Election Inspectors, and all other questions which may arise from now until the caucuses shall be held and the committees shall be organized.

This runs against the claims of State Committeeman Smith of the Flower City Democracy, the management of The Morning Herald, and Internal Revenue Collector Fleckenstein.

On the other hand, it is all that could be wished for by the William Page County Committee, ex-State Committeeman Tracy, and Collector of the Port Houck, and the "old timers" generally, who received a shade the worst of it when the affairs of the Monroe Democracy were investigated by the Beardsley Committee in Syracuse.

FARGO CAUGHT THREE BURGLARS

Made Them March to the Street with Their Hands Held Up.

Policeman Fargo of the Eighty-eighth Street Station was at the corner of that Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday when the janitress of the house 23 Eighty-ninth Street told him she had seen three young men enter the premises. He went there and found the men in a dark room on the third floor.

One made a lunge with a knife at the officer, who jumped back, at the same time taking out his revolver. The knife was dropped, and the three burglars threw up their hands. Fargo then marched them to the street, their hands held up, and, blowing his whistle, got assistance.

WARDEN ARCHIBALD IN CHARGE

Raabe's Successor Installed in Ludlow Street Jail—New Keepers.

James P. Archibald formally took possession of the Warden's office in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. He had previously taken the oath of office in the Sheriff's office.

Under Sheriff Sherman, who has been in control of the jail since Raabe's removal, delivered the keys to the new Warden, and Sheriff Tamsen introduced him to the new keepers.

Sheriff Tamsen has appointed Michael J. Roach of 314 East Twenty-second Street and Frederick A. Buchanan of 72 West One Hundred and Seventh Street keepers in Ludlow Street Jail, in the places of Schoen and Schneer, who were recently removed in connection with the escape of the Post Office robbers from the jail.

Mayor Strong Escaped Bad Effects.

Mayor Strong has written to Private Secretary Job B. Hedges from Richfield Springs that he is in much better health than he had expected. He is taking a course of treatment at the baths. In the early stages of this treatment it not infrequently occurs that the trouble is aggrivated to such a degree that the patient is temporarily unable to walk, and for a few days must take to a chair on wheels or to crutches.

Mayor Strong was expecting this, but congratulates himself that he is past this stage of the treatment without having suffered this disability.

Big Iron Mill to Start Up Soon.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The Moorehead-McCleane rolling mill and blast furnace, acquired on a mortgage by the New-York Life Insurance Company three weeks ago, was sold by the company to-day to a syndicate headed by C. F. Stuart of Cleveland. The exact price is not known, but it is thought to be about half a million dollars. The mill which has been idle over a year will start up as soon as the machinery can be got in shape. When running in full over a thousand men are employed.

A GALE WRECKS ST. CLAIR

The City Hall Partly Demolished and Many Buildings Unrooted.

A CHILD KILLED, TWO MEN INJURED

Steamers Blown Aground and Small Boats Upset—Iowa Crops Badly Damaged — Roads Washed Out.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., July 19.—A fierce windstorm, accompanied by a heavy rainfall, burst upon this city soon after 1 o'clock this afternoon. For several weeks prayers have been offered in this vicinity for rain. The storm was cyclonic in fury, and before it ceased a child had been killed, two men injured, and much property destroyed.

The City Hall was partly demolished, hundreds of trees were blown down, roofs were taken off buildings by the dozen, and two large craft were blown aground in the river.

The eleven months' old child of Elmer E. Black was instantly killed by the wind wrecking the Black home. There were four other children in the house at the time, but they escaped.

The horse of Joseph Dam was blown into the river, and, in attempting to rescue it, the owner sustained injuries that are serious. A horse belonging to Julius Belknap was also blown into the river. A shed was carried into Pine River.

Joseph Goulait, a workman at Belknap's brickyard, was injured by flying brick. A large chimney at Sheldon's brickyard was blown to the ground, and came near striking a high-pressure boiler.

The tower and chimneys of the City Hall were blown down, and part of the roof was blown into the next yard. The roof was torn off the Hotel Cadillac. A liberty pole now stands upside down through the roof of one of the largest store buildings in the city.

The big steamer Maryland of the Inter-Ocean Line was caught by the wind and blown aground on the Canadian side of the river just below this city. She was released about four hours afterward by her sister barge, the Manchester.

The Maruba, with her consort, the Malta, both of the Minnesota Line, were abreast the city when the storm came. The towline parted and the Malta went upon the bar in the middle of the river. She was released by the Maruba after two hours tugging.

A yacht, a sailboat, and two rowboats capsized, but no lives were lost.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 19.—Rain, wind, and hail storms over large sections of Iowa did much damage to crops and property last night. In the northern part of the State a storm swept over a strip twenty-five miles wide, in Palo Alto, Emmett, and Kossuth Counties, and small grain was badly damaged. The corn will recover, except in places where it was beaten down by hail, but loss to small grain is great. In the middle of the storm strip was a section about five miles wide in which there was a fierce hailstorm.

In the eastern part of the State another storm did almost as much damage. It started just east of here, and swept over the country as far as the Mississippi River and south to the State line. In Brooklyn there was a waterspout, which amounted to a four-inch fall of water.

Bridges were carried away, and there were a number of washouts on the railroads. The Rock Island suffered so badly that for twenty hours, up to 6 o'clock to-night, no through trains reached here from the East.

At Keokuk the storm was almost a cyclone, and a number of buildings were unroofed and other damage done. There was more or less hail in this section of the State, and crops are very badly injured. Corn will recover, in part at least.

The Rock Island's Denver "flier" was ditched near Iowa City by a washout, and the fireman had his leg broken. The passengers were badly shaken up, but none was seriously injured. The tracks of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern were washed out in two or three places in the eastern part of the State, and trains are still badly delayed.

TWO BOYS' LIVES LOST BY DROWNING

John Hamilton of Brooklyn Jumped in and Saved His Brother.

QUARANTINE, S. I., July 19.—Eddie Bell, thirteen years old, a nephew of Postmaster Ludlow of Rosebank, S. I., fell into a pond to-day near Fort Wadsworth station known as the Lily Pond and was drowned.

Edward Walsh and John Holland, the messengers of the Quarantine reporters, plunged in and recovered the body. All efforts to resuscitate the boy were unavailing. The parents of the lad live in Harlem.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 19.—Francis Ulrich, nineteen years old, fell overboard from a sloop near Islip last night and was drowned. The vessel is owned by Capt. Isaac Green. He was cooking supper in the cabin, and left the boy on deck cleaning clams. The Captain went on deck to call Ulrich and saw his hat and a pail floating in the water. Fearing he was drowned, the Captain got some fishermen to draw a seine, and after an hour's work they brought up the body.

The fourteen-year-old son of William Hamilton of Brooklyn while fishing off the end of a pier here this morning, lost his balance and fell into the water. His cries for help were heard by his older brother, John, who jumped in and saved him.

Trial of Policeman Hussey.

The trial of Policeman Ambrose W. Hussey of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who is charged with having threatened to shoot Lawyer W. Pfeffer before the Lexow committee last year, was resumed before Police Commissioner Grant yesterday.

At the last hearing Hussey created a scene by denouncing his counsel, Mark Alter, who withdrew from the case. H. T. Goldsmith and Thomas G. Fennell appeared for Hussey yesterday.

Mr. Fennell said the Commissioners had no jurisdiction in the case, and declared that such cases should go before a jury. Commissioner Grant decided against Mr. Fennell.

Elias Mendel of 350 West Twenty-sixth Street gave testimony to show that Hussey had tried to blackmail him. His wife corroborated his testimony.

Mr. Pfeffer was then examined, and the case was adjourned until Monday morning.

Ex-Gov. Foraker's Face Cut.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 19.—Ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker was on a Boston sleeper of the Big Four train which reaches this city at 8:40 P. M. Between Dayton and Enon a large stone was thrown through the window. It barely missed his head. Glass from the broken window cut his face badly, but he was not seriously injured. The stone weighed at least two pounds. It is supposed that it was thrown by a tramp.

Chief Mate Tuchel Drowned.

Capt. Coney of the brig Telos, which arrived from Surinam yesterday, reports that while at anchor off that port loading sugar for New-York, Chief Mate John E. Tuchel fell overboard from the afterdeck house and was drowned. The accident occurred June 21. The body was recovered two days later and buried at Fort Amsterdam. Tuchel was thirty-five years old and had a residence in this city.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best; perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

GARRISON AT PANAMA REINFORCED

Number of Troops to be Increased to 700 in Accordance with the Canal Contracts.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 19.—The gunboat Boyaca brought 120 veteran Cauca troops to-day. The balance of about 200 is expected to arrive on the Chala next Monday. The troops are to reinforce the garrison here, which under the canal contracts is to be maintained at 700. The canal company is to pay one-half the expense of the garrison.

Recent advices from Cartagena state that Gen. Silva Gaudolphi, who was lately appointed by Venezuela as envoy to Colombia, passed through there the 14th on his way to Bogota, with full power to discuss the project of a commercial treaty.

Referring to the expulsion of Diaz Guerra, he said that the act was justified as reparation due Colombia on account of Guerra's unloyal article in the newspapers reflecting on Venezuela's friendship.

DR. FRAKER SAID TO BE ALIVE

Insurance Companies, After a Hard Fight, Have Paid Liberally to His Heirs—A Remarkable Case of Mistaken Identity.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—Gov. Morrill is in receipt of a communication from Assistant Secretary of State Uhl informing him that he had received a communication from C. Raven, sexton of the Roman Catholic Church at Uithuizen, Province of Groingen, Holland, informing him that Dr. Fraker, who is wanted by several American life insurance companies, is in that country, and that he can furnish information that will lead to his arrest.

Gov. Morrill has sent full information concerning Dr. Fraker, with a history of the case and a photograph of the supposed dead doctor. He will also communicate directly with the sexton of the church. Unless Fraker is produced alive by Aug. 10 the insurance companies will be compelled to pay the judgment against them on the insurance policies held on his life.

The case of Dr. Fraker has excited much comment in insurance circles. Fraker was a well-known physician of Excelsior Springs, Mo. His life was insured for more than $50,000 in various companies. The policies were payable to G. W. Magruder of Atlanta, Mo., Fraker's brother-in-law.

Dr. Fraker, it was claimed, was drowned in the Missouri River, near Camden, Mo., on May 10, 1893. The body was not recovered. The insurance companies, after a thorough investigation, refused to pay the amount of their policies, on the ground that Fraker was not dead.

From Perry, Oklahoma, it was reported on July 5, 1894, that Dr. Fraker had been seen and recognized in the Post Office at that place by Mrs. S. S. Russell. Later Mrs. Russell was confronted with the Rev. Mr. Mason of Creston, Iowa, whom she identified as the man she had seen at Perry.

Dr. Fraker's heirs sued for the amount of his insurance policies, and the case came to trial in Kansas City in September last. John Foley of Excelsior Springs testified: "One day Fraker said that he had a plan by which we could be made very happy; that he would shave off his beard, dress like a woman, disappear, and afterward join me in Europe, where we would go into business. In Europe he proposed that we should live as man and wife. For two weeks nothing further was said. At the end of that time Fraker convinced me that he could put on a dress and be to all appearances a woman."

After this testimony the insurance companies asked a continuance and offered to prove by two witnesses that Fraker was not a man, but a woman. Failing in this, a settlement was made out of court, and in February last nearly $40,000 was agreed to be paid to Fraker's heirs.

NEW COLOMBIAN MINISTER TO ECUADOR

Gen. Jose Dominguez Sent on a Special Mission.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 19.—According to advices from Bogota, Gen. José Dominguez has been appointed Minister to Ecuador on a special mission.

Tomas Arias of this city, secretary of Gen. Serjio Camargo, a prominent Radical at Carthagena, is going to New-York.

WORK OF CANNING HORSE MEAT BEGUN

A Packing Establishment in Oregon Begins Operation.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 19.—The Western Packing Company's horse-meat canning establishment in Linton, the only one of the kind in existence in this country, began operations to-day. The plant is equipped with about $10,000 worth of machinery for slaughtering, packing, and shipping meat.

The first batch of horses was shipped here from Arlington a few days ago. About ten were killed to-day. The railroad companies have been asked to make a rate on canned horse meat in carload lots to the East at $1 per 100. Special rates have been quoted on live horses from Idaho and Arizona to Portland, and, according to this, prospects for the market seem good.

Testy Lawyers, Neither Hurt.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., July 19.—George McEwan and George Ryerson, two well-known lawyers, were opposed to each other in a case before the Second District Court this morning. They became engaged in a wrangle and finally adjourned to an adjoining room, where they fought, without gloves or seconds, until friends separated them. Neither was hurt. The law suit was adjourned.

Cut His Wife's Throat and His Own.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 19.—John G. Luck, eighteen years old, the son of wealthy Nashville Tenn.) people, this morning cut the throat of his twenty-two-year-old wife, and then cut his own throat, and leaped from a second-story window of his hotel. Both will probably die. The cause of the tragedy was Luck's belief that his wife had misbehaved.

More Room for the Library.

The Harlem branch of the New-York Free Circulating Library has just removed from its former cramped and inadequate quarters at 1,943 Madison Avenue to an entire building at 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. This building has been refitted for the use of the library, and a reading room has been added on the second floor.

To Go Under Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—An order from President Cleveland was promulgated to-day, placing the employes of the several pension agencies of the United States under civil service regulations. They number between 500 and 600.

Collins's Sentence Deferred.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Sentence has been deferred until next Wednesday in the case of John S. Collins, the negro who shot and fatally wounded Frederick Ohl and seriously wounded Garret Cochran, the Princeton students.

Mr. Depew to Address Lawyers.

ALBANY, July 19.—Chauncey M. Depew has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the State Bar Association at its annual meeting, to be held here in January next.

DETECTIVES IN NEW JOBS

Important Changes Made in the Bureau at Headquarters.

FIVE SERGEANTS TO PATROL WORK

Nine Men of Their Grade Asked to be Retired—Eleven Lower Officers Reduced in Rank.

STEPHEN O'BRIEN HEAD OF THE FORCE

Records of Some of Those Who Have Been Degraded—None Has Resigned from the Department.

The reform Police Board made a vigorous beginning yesterday in the work of reorganizing the Detective Bureau at Headquarters.

Five of the principal Detective Sergeants—the men who were most favored by Superintendent Thomas Byrnes, and who most distinctively represented his methods and his influence—were reduced to the rank of patrolmen and banished to the precincts beyond the Harlem.

Eleven men of lower rank in the Headquarters Detective Bureau, known as detective officers, and who were also distinctive relics of the former administration, met a like fate.

Stephen O'Brien.

Nine of the Detective Sergeants got friendly notice, in advance, of the storm that was about to break over their heads, and hurriedly put in their applications for retirement just previous to the meeting of the board. Their applications were laid over for consideration.

The places of those who were degraded in rank were promptly filled, partly by promotions within the Detective Bureau and partly by promotions of patrolmen from the various precincts. Stephen O'Brien was put in charge and made Acting Captain.

The Detective Sergeants reduced to precinct patrol duty were George A. Aloncle, Edward J. Armstrong, Charles Jacob, George W. McClusky, and George T. Titus.

The detective officers reduced to precinct patrol duty were Arthur A. Carey, Joseph Dowling, James Dunn, Denis Grady, Henry Hahn, Jeremiah Murphy, James McCafferty, James F. Lorrigan, James J. McVea, James E. Murtha, and Charles H. Webb.

The names of the Detective Sergeants who applied for retirement, and the dates of their appointment to the force, are as follows: John Cottrell, March 26, 1875; Charles A. Hanly, April 29, 1875; Samuel G. Shelden, Sept. 9, 1873; Charles Heidelberg, Sept. 10, 1880; Thomas Hickey, March 27, 1872; William E. Frink, March 20, 1875; Jacob Von Gerichten, June 29, 1868; Patrick Dolan, Sept. 28, 1864, and Thomas Doyle, March 19, 1870.

Of the old force of Detective Sergeants there still remain John J. Dunn, Patrick Dolan, Thomas Doyle, Robert M. McNaught, Philip Reilly, James F. Valley, Thomas F. Adams, John Heard, John Killilea, Antonio Perazzo, John Mulholland, John McCauley, Frank N. Evanhoe, Michael J. Reap, and Charles J. Wade.

Of the old force of Headquarters detectives there remain Benjamin Tessaro, Richard Sullivan, Charles B. McManus, Thomas A. Butler, Lewis Pollock, Michael J. Reidy, Thomas J. Madden, and John J. Cain.

The following Headquarters detectives were promoted to be Detective Sergeants: Maurice Bonnoil, William J. Clark, John T. Cuff, Richard Sullivan, John D. McGinniss, Andrew Nugent, Samuel Price, William H. Rynders, Martin Robinson, Henry P. Foye, George A. Doran, Charles Formosa, John H. Holland, John L. Krauch, Patrick Lawler, John J. O'Brien, William P. Sheridan, James W. Trainer, and Robert J. Webb.

The places of the Headquarters detective officers who were reduced to patrol duty were filled by promotion with the following precinct patrolmen: George E. Nethercott, Leonard Street Station; Patrick Haughey, West Sixty-eighth Street; William F. Dorrigan, Morrisania; George J. Rogers, Morrisania; Ambrose Weiser, East Thirty-f

fers. "I have nothing to say," was his only remark.

To say that the shake-up created astonishment and consternation among the members of the Detective Bureau is putting it mildly. There had been some talk of transfers in the bureau on Thursday, but the old men, detectives like Titus, McClusky, and Von Gerichten, did not dream until early yesterday that they were to be involved in the catastrophe.

So sure was Titus of retaining his place and so confident of his merits that only a few days ago he put in an application for promotion to a Captaincy. He was dazed by his reduction. He walked to and fro in the hallway of Headquarters, gazing abstractedly at his sharp-toed patent leather shoes.

Detective Sergeant McClusky, "Gentleman George," as he is familiarly called, was equally dumfounded. He attended the Gould-Castellane wedding in a full-dress suit, and much of his experience has been gathered at fashionable balls and weddings, where he was sent to watch the guests' watches. He grew very gloomy as he contemplated the prospect of patrolling Washington Heights in thick-soled brogans and a blue uniform.

Detective Sergeant Jacob is in Europe, where he went to bring back a criminal. Nobody called the sad tidings to him.

Titus will patrol the green shaded lanes of Morrisania. When the unsuspecting Jacob gets back he will find himself relegated to patrol duty in the umbrageous retirement of King's Bridge. Armstrong's beat will be somewhere up in woody Westchester, and Alonele will patrol in the shadow of High Bridge.

Some of the smaller lights of the Detective Bureau were more fortunate. Carey, McCafferty, Murtha, and Webb have been scattered over the annexed district, but Hahn will do patrol duty around Headquarters. Lorrigan goes to Union Market Station, and Murphy to the Grand Central Sub-Station. McVea will patrol the "Tenderloin" district.

Little is known as yet of the detective qualities of the new men brought into the Central Office squad from the precincts. Philip Weller was formerly a detective at Headquarters, but served there only a short time. Emil Phaehler was a Roundsman, but was reduced to the ranks some time ago for being found off post. There were mitigating circumstances, and Commissioner Grant told him at the time that his punishment would not interefere with his future chances for promotion.

All the new men come well recommended by their respective Captains, and they represent the best raw material that could be found among the patrolmen on duty in the precincts.

Stephen O'Brien, the new Chief of the Central Office detective squad, joined the police force in 1875, and became a Detective Sergeant at Headquarters in 1884. He has always been considered a bold and clever detective, and has made many important arrests.

One of his most important captures was that of Sophie Lyons, the notorious shoplifter and all-around thief, whom he captured on May 18, the present year, at the dry goods store of R. H. Macy & Co., Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Another important capture by Detective Sergeant O'Brien this year was that of A. Marks, alias "Skinny" Bennett, who stole, as alleged, $2,500 worth of jewelry in Syracuse, N. Y. He gave several alleged mindreading entertainments at one of the prominent hotels in this city. He was arrested on April 6, and sent back to Syracuse for trial.

O'Brien ran down the notorious note kiter and broker, David Kellum, on Dec. 10, 1894. Kellum had swindled Harry E. Simmons of Prosser Falls, Conn., out of $75,000. O'Brien recovered $33,000 of this amount for Mr. Simmons.

Michael Sherlock and Christopher Madden, wanted for robbing Summer residences at Stockbridge, Mass., were caught by Detective O'Brien on April 17, 1894. They wore masks and were known as "gentleman burglars" among their cronies. They broke into the house of Christopher Meyer, a rubber merchant, at Maspeth, L. I.

One of O'Brien's recent arrests was that of Schoenholz, the alleged incendiary. Another clever capture was that of Horace Lyons, alias "Jack," who, by tapping in Newark, N. J., Lyons was a well-known crook. In 1885 he broke into the house of Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, and stole a large quantity of jewelry.

Acting Captain O'Brien has the best record of convictions in the Central Office Detective Bureau. In 1888 he caught Henry Herman and Edward Meredith, who shot Phil Daly in Annie Stanley's flat, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The three worked what is known as the "panel game" on the veteran sportsman.

He also caught "Shiney" Annie, alias Annie Lewis, and two other skillful shoplifters, Jan. 29, 1893. He captured Joe Shanahan, alias "Little Joe," the well-known crook, who subsequently, while on his way to Sing Sing to serve a seventy-day sentence, escaped from his keeper, Burke, at the Grand Central Station.

Of those who applied for retirement, Jacob Von Gerichten has served one of the longest in the department. For many years he has been stationed with Detective Sergeant Philip Reilly at the District Attorney's office, and he has made many important arrests. Reilly did not apply for retirement. He said he would take his chances. He was appointed to the force Nov. 27, 1883. Heidelberg was in the department prior to 1880, and his claim is that his forcible retirement at this time would hardly disturb his right to continuous service. Nearly all of the nine men who applied for retirement yesterday, applied also some weeks ago, before the twenty-five-year law was passed, but passed their applications at that time only as a sort of "anchor to windward," not foreseeing what would happen. Detective Sergeant Armstrong felt doubly secure in his position by reason of the fact that the new Police Board, two weeks ago, awarded to him a medal for saving three lives at a fire in Columbus Avenue. He was awarded a newspaper medal for his bravery on that occasion.

"There is not a single charge against me," said Titus to a reporter for The New-York Times. "I feel the humiliation keenly, but I will do patrol duty without a grumble. I am poor, and cannot afford to resign. I was to have been married soon, but I will have to postpone the wedding. My record is a good one. I have made 425 arrests, and the aggregate sentences imposed on my prisoners amounted to 307 years. I recovered $72,000 worth of property. I received honorable mention and a set of resolutions from a former Police Board for my work in a murder case. I was not mentioned before the Lexow committee.

In the case of the Detective Sergeants reduced to patrol duty, their wages are thereby cut down from $2,000 a year to $1,400 a year. The detective officers were getting $1,400, and will suffer no reduction. Detectives Lorrigan and McVea were getting only $1,000 each; Detective Murtha $1,150, and Detective Webb $1,250.

McClusky and Frink caught Unger, the brutal murderer of Bohle, in a den in Ridge Street. Unger killed Bohle's head off and threw it in the East River. The body he sent in a trunk to Baltimore. McClusky caught McDermott, the bogus detective, in Delmonico's, in company with two English noblemen whom he had made his dupes. McClusky brought back from England Ignatz Reinitz, who was charged with stealing $50,000 from his employer, a Pearl Street tobacco merchant.

Of the detectives promoted to be Detective Sergeants, many have distinguished themselves by difficult and important arrests. Sheridan went to Canada and caught Charles I. De Baun, the defaulting assistant cashier of the National Park Bank of this city. He has followed criminals to the West Indies and to Europe, and is regarded as one of the most promising young men in the Detective Bureau. He is shrewd and has nerve. Sullivan has been doing duty in Wall Street. Doran caught Davis, the San Francisco burglar. Krauch brought back a fugitive criminal from Holland. Webb has been doing clerical work at Headquarters, and Trainer has been stationed at the District Attorney's office.

McClusky was formerly a real estate dealer. Titus is a lawyer by profession. Armstrong was a bartender. Hanley's name was prominent before the Lexow committee. His gold watch and his wife's parlor lamp were interesting subjects of inquiry.

One by one yesterday the detectives and Detective Sergeants who were reduced by the board went to Chief Conlin to get their instructions as to where to report for patrol duty. McClusky and Titus had an interview with Commissioner Parker, but were in no better spirits afterward.

Although ordered to report at 8 A. M. to-day for patrol duty, it is probable that most, if not all, of the men will get a few days' leave of absence until their blue uniforms can be made for them. It usually takes about two weeks to equip a new patrolman with uniform, helmet, weapons, &c. All the men were measured yesterday for their suits and none of them resigned.

Lightning-Rod Insulators Decried.

From The Sylvania (Ga.) Telephone.

A case somewhat novel in character on account of the plea filed was tried in the County Court before Judge Kittles on Monday last. H. H. Camp, as administrator of O. E. Carter, brought suit against Dr. J. W. Powell on a note given for lightning rods. The lawyers representing Dr. Powell filed a plea denying his liability, because the rods were not erected in a skillful and scientific manner, and especially because the rods did not have glass insulators. The plaintiff claimed that although the rods were not insulated with glass, it did not affirmatively appear that they were not insulated with some other non-conducting material. Plaintiff further claimed that it was not necessary to use insulators on rods; that the practice of doing so is a needless and expensive one, and is a relic of an ignorant custom. The Encyclopedia Britannica was cited as authority to sustain the position. In rendering his decision, Judge Kittles said the point at issue was a very nice one, but he decided in favor of Dr. Powell. The case will be appealed to the higher courts.

MRS. PIETZEL TESTIFIES

The Story of Her Acquaintance with Swindler Holmes.

IDENTIFIES THE DEAD CHILDREN

She Believes that Her Husband Was Murdered in Philadelphia—The St. Louis Attorney Profited by the Swindle.

TORONTO, July 19.—The inquest into the death of the Pietzel children was resumed this evening. Mrs. Pietzel, though still very weak and agitated, had during the day ventured to go to the morgue where the dead bodies of her supposed children are lying, and had satisfied herself of their identity. She recognized them by the hair, the teeth, by an abscess on the breast of one of them, and by other signs that would be ample evidence to a mother. The authorities had taken care that no publicity should be given to the inquest proceedings, and very few except those officially connected with the inquiry and the press were present.

Willie MacDonald, the boy who found the toy belonging to the children in the St. Vincent Street house, was the first witness. He said he found the toy in a satchel last Christmas. The toy was in the form of a small snake. The MacDonald family was living in the house for a month about that time. The toy was identified by Mrs. Pietzel. The witness stated, also, that when his parents went to live in the house they found some small boots, a wooden bedstead, not set up, and a mattress.

Mrs. Pietzel was then placed in the witness box. She gave her evidence in a voice hardly audible. She called herself the widow of Benjamin F. Pietzel, formerly of Philadelphia, thereby showing that she has abandoned any hope of her husband being alive. She said she had met Holmes first in 1893 at Chicago, in a restaurant. He was known then as Mr. Holmes. He went by the name of Howard in St. Louis. She saw him in St. Louis about June or July, 1894. It was about September, Mrs. Pietzel said, and she was in St. Louis, when the news of her husband's death came. Holmes brought her the news. She cried, and Holmes said that she made as much fuss about it as if it were really true. He advised her to place the matter in the hands of Jephthah B. Howe, a St. Louis lawyer, to see about the insurance. The managers of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company at Philadelphia, telegraphed her to come on there and identify the body. She was too sick to go. Howe and Holmes went instead and took little Alice, her daughter, with them.

At this point Coroner Johnson handed Mrs. Pietzel pictures of the children, which she identified through a deluge of tears.

Continuing, she said that the body of her husband was identified by Alice, and the money paid Howe, who retained $2,500 as his fee, and handed her the rest. Holmes brought Alice back and advised the witness to visit her parents at Galva, Ill., and offered to take Howard and Nellie and put them in a school at Indianapolis.

Mrs. Pietzel went to Galva Oct. 6. The two girls, Nellie and Alice, and the boy Howard, went to Indianapolis Sept. 18. Sept. 28 she followed them with Jessie, aged sixteen, and the baby, eleven months old. They stopped some days in Chicago, and then Holmes joined them and took them to Detroit, where they arrived Oct. 14, stopping at Geisey's Hotel. They remained until Oct. 18, when they left for Toronto, arriving there on the evening of the 18th.

Mrs. Pietzel then detailed their movements in this city. Oct. 25, as they took the 6:30 o'clock train to Prescott, and there crossed to Ogdensburg, N. Y. While in Toronto she saw Holmes nearly every day. Holmes was always promising that at each new place she should see her husband. She saw nothing of her children after they went away, as she supposed, to Indianapolis, but received letters from them asking to be allowed to come home.

Holmes finally told her he was going to rent a house in Toronto, and that her husband was coming here from Montreal. Subsequently he told her he had taken the house, but there were two men watching them, and she would not be able to see her husband without going to Ogdensburg. They staid at Ogdensburg from Oct. 25 until Nov. 1, when Holmes advised going to Burlington, Vt., as Ogdensburg was too small. There she was to see her husband.

They took a furnished house in Burlington at 126 Winooski Street. A few days later he told her again her husband was in Toronto, and was coming right along. That was always the way. While they were at Burlington, Holmes suggested that he would take Jessie to Indianapolis and bring back Alice, and she agreed. Nov. 18 she left Burlington and went to Boston, where Holmes was then under arrest.

Coroner Johnson then read depositions submitted by Detective Geyer at the previous session of the inquest. Mrs. Pietzel said the circumstances detailed were correct so far as she knew. She said she had come to Toronto at the request of Geyer to identify the children, and had visited the Morgue during the afternoon to do so. She had identified both, recognizing Alice by the hair and teeth, and Nellie by her hair. She mentioned that there was an abscess on the left breast of Nellie, and a strawberry mark on the left arm of Alice, but these she could not see.

Mrs. Pietzel was then removed, half fainting, from the box.

Dr. John Caven then gave evidence as to the post mortem. This was of purely negative character. No marks of any violence were found on the bodies, nor anything suggesting the means of death.

The marks spoken of by Mrs. Pietzel were not visible, because of the disappearance of all the soft tissues.

This concluded the evidence to-night, Dr. Johnson remarking that little evidence as to the identification remained to be taken and the inquest would be finished. It stood adjourned till Wednesday next.

HOLMES'S WITNESS A CRANK.

The Swindler Repudiates the Man Who Would Prove an Alibi.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The wide publicity given to the Pietzel murder case has brought out the "crank," and it is to this genius that the stranger who visited the office of Holmes's counsel yesterday belongs.

Lawyer Shoemaker visited Holmes at the county prison this morning, and to his client related what the stranger had told him yesterday about being able to prove an alibi for Holmes, and told him his name. Holmes denied any knowledge of the man, and when the stranger appeared at Mr. Shoemaker's office again this morning he was put through a course of sharp questioning that developed the fact that his name was Francois Vincent Krauch, and that he was a spiritualistic "crank," who lived in this city. Mr. Shoemaker did not take long to impress upon his visitor that his psychological alibi was not needed, and the man left.

There was one fact developed to-day that goes a little way toward clearing Holmes's shattered reputation for truth telling. His mysterious friend "Hatch" is a reality and not a myth. Reliable information of the man's identity has been established. His name is Edward Hatch, and he worked for Holmes in Fort Worth, Texas, and is now supposed to be in Chicago. Although the man's identity has been established nothing has been learned which in any way shows that he was in Toronto at the time Holmes says he gave the children into his charge.

Holmes is preparing a statement of his side of the case, which will be given to the public in a few days. He has also sent a statement to District Attorney Graham.

At the District Attorney's office practically nothing about the case can be learned.

Mrs. Howard, Holmes's wife, seems to have disappeared. Mr. Graham will not admit now that the woman is in Toronto, nor will he affirm or deny that she is in Philadelphia. A man named Massey of Fort Worth, Texas, who was the guardian of the Williams girls, has gone to Chicago to institute a search for his missing wards.

An Industrious Clock.

From The Boston Post.

In the tower of the Christian Science Temple, corner of Falmouth and Caledonia Streets, there is a clock which strikes four notes for the quarter hour, eight for the half, twelve for the three-quarters, and sixteen for the hour, followed by the number of the hour. Thus, at 11 o'clock at night there are twenty-seven strokes. Then all is quiet until 6 o'clock in the morning, and close-by residents are allowed to sleep.

Ailsa Beats Britannia.

BANGOR, Ireland, July 19.—The Ailsa beat the Britannia to-day in a moderate wind and foggy and rainy weather. The time at the start was: Britannia, 11:00:13; Ailsa, 11:00:23. The finish was: Ailsa, 4:40:36; Britannia, 4:42:59.

The Niagara won the race for the twenty-raters.

FORGERIES ON A SANTIAGO BANK

A Man Dressed as a Priest Secures Large Sums of Money on Checks Signed "Father Luco."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The steamer San Blas, which arrived from Panama to-day, brings news of a gigantic forgery on the Bank of Santiago June 20. A man dressed in the garb of a priest presented a check for $22,000, with the supposed signature of the Rev. Father Luco, head of the San Domingo Order in South America. The cashier proceeded to pay, when the priest said he only wanted $7,500, and that he wished to deposit the remainder, subject to draft.

After absenting himself for nearly half a day, the man presented another check for $14,000, and at short intervals checks for $8,500 and $12,500 each, purporting to be signed by Father Luco, and made payable to the bearer.

After the alleged priest had absconded with his booty, it was discovered that all the checks were forged.

A number of people were arrested on suspicion, and among them an Italian of high standing. Other influential persons are supposed to be mixed up in the steal.

One prisoner, named Scheggrie, made an attempt to escape from prison and was shot by an officer.

THE MYSTERY OF ROBERT TONG'S DUCKS

They Refused the Dainty Food He Gave Them, but Grew Fat.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News.

The mind of Robert Tong of the Ninth Ward has been relieved. For weeks he has been bothered about a flock of ducks which he owns and is very proud of. Everybody knows "Bob" Tong. He keeps a meat shamble, and as a means of diversion is a poultry fancier on a small scale.

His brown leghorn chickens are known for miles around, and while his ducks are not so famous, they are of a remarkable kind, and are large in size and prolific layers. Mr. Tong can talk poultry by the hour, and he knows the best kinds of food and when to feed it. It was on the food question that Mr. Tong was disturbed in his mind. The ducks, which have always been as good feeders as they were layers, several weeks ago "got off their feed," as fanciers say.

This is only another way of saying they apparently lost their appetites. Up to this time they vindicated the saying that ducks will eat anything. The loss of appetite attacked the whole flock at the same time, and every duck refused his food as if there had been a caucus and an iron-clad agreement had been reached.

Tempting messes were prepared for them, but everything was treated with a contemptuous "quack," and left untouched. Sirloin beefsteaks were minced with other ducks' dainties, but without any effect. The ducks refused to eat. Mr. Tong felt confident that the ducks would die. He watched them carefully, however, and while they appeared to be lazy their health was unimpaired, and they grew fatter and fatter.

Mr. Tong told his friends about the mystery, and, like him, they all gave it up. He was speedily coming to the conclusion that he had produced a breed of ducks that, chameleon-like, would live on wind, when Police Sergeant Massey last Monday night solved the mystery. The Sergeant was hurrying to the reporting place, when, coming down the middle of Market Street, he saw "Bob" Tong's ducks.

They came in Indian file, a mammoth drake in the lead. The ducks waddled as they came, and a desultory conversation appeared to be going on, judging from the quack-quacks that were heard along the line. The Sergeant was interested, and, as he was ahead of time, he followed the ducks, waiking quietly and keeping in the shade.

The ducks stopped under the first arc light and ate the large pile of insects which had been killed or maimed by the lights. When all the bugs had been devoured, the ducks went on to the next electric light, and kept on until they were so gorged with bugs that they could only barely waddle back to Tong's stable.

The secret was out. The ducks had been living on bugs. So well did they love the diet that they gorged themselves until they could eat no other kind of food.

Sergt. Massey was interested. The next night he watched for the ducks and they came as usual. The next night he was at the stable when the Court House clock struck 2. When the last note echoed over the city, the ducks emerged from the stable. A watch has been kept ever since. It is when the clock strikes 2 that they come, and always on the second.

LIVED WELL ON VERY LITTLE MONEY

Harry Green Beat the Hotels of Boston for Several Days.

BOSTON, July 19.—Harry G. Green, sixteen years old, who says he is a student at the University of Pennsylvania and claims to live in Harrisburg, was arrested this morning as he was reading in the parlor of the Hotel Vendome.

Green has been living at the best hotels in Boston ever since last Tuesday, and it has not cost him a cent. He came to Boston that day from New-York, he says. According to his own statements, his parents, who are undoubtedly well-to-do people, do not know where he is. He is simply off on a little vacation, and is enjoying it as cheaply as possible. He had secured baggage checks from the various railroad stations, and, by leaving one with the clerk, promising to send for his baggage in the morning, he had succeeded in getting a single night's lodging at the Thorndyke, Copley Square, United States, and Vendome Hotels. He attempted to pass several bogus checks, and when arrested several checks on the First National and Manufacturers' National Banks were found in his pockets, all made out for small amounts. There was also a check for an overcoat pawned with J. L. Fruhauf, 360 Bowery, New-York, for $3, in his pocket. He had no money in his pockets.

Green was sent to jail on charges of uttering worthless checks and larceny of baggage checks.

Cod and Lobster Hatching.

From The Westminster Gazette.

One of the most interesting things is the report on the remarkable success of the Newfoundland cod hatchery. Within five years some 650,000,000 ova have been hatched out and turned loose in Trinity Bay. As a consequence, this great arm of the sea, which was formerly largely depleted of its finny inhabitants, is now "swarming with cod." The fishermen see them in immense masses." Still more striking has been the artificial production of lobsters.

During the five years the hatchery men have placed in the different bays of the island the almost inconceivable number of 2,500,000,000 young lobsters. The fact that such artificial replenishing of the Newfoundland waters has to be resorted to, although large female cod frequently contain, we believe, as many as 9,000,000 eggs, is perhaps the most striking illustration that could be had of the immense destruction of roe which goes on every year in the colder seas of the northern hemisphere. Of course, once the cod reach maturity they receive scant mercy at the hands of the fishermen. We have read of one man taking 500 in a ten hours' day.

Cheap Material in Car Wheels.

From The Providence Journal.

A manufacturer of car wheels states in The Street Railway Journal that he is obliged to use the cheapest kind of scrap because the managers of some electric roads refuse to pay for good iron. If this is the case we may expect to hear of more accidents like that in New-Bedford, where thirty passengers were injured by the breaking of a wheel, which, when examined, was found to be granular, and not firm and clear. There is no economy in buying wheels made of poor material. One accident may cost enough to equip the entire system with reliable wheels. The wise railway managers will not tempt juries to award heavy damages by refusing to allow the wheel manufacturer a fair profit on an honest article.

One of the Ericsson Victims Dies.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 19.—The accident to the torpedo boat Ericsson Wednesday resulted to-night in the death of "Jack" Strinsky, junior engineer, whose home is in Dubuque, Iowa, one of the men scalded. A young woman from Jersey City, to whom Strinsky was engaged to be married, arrived here to-day and was present with Strinsky when he died. The condition of William Merwin, another of the scalded men, is critical.

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REPUBLICANS IN TROUBLE

Somewhat Wary of an Early Date for the State Convention.

OLD EXCUSE FOR THOMAS C. PLATT

He Is Having More Difficulty Than Ever in His Annual "Round Up"—Controller Roberts's Seeming Option.

Republican leaders see so much trouble ahead in making up their State ticket and outlining the nature of the fight for this year that they are afraid of the early State convention, of which so much was said a few weeks ago.

The excuse put out now for not holding the convention the second week in September is that it would interfere with the plans of some men in the party who want to attend the National encampment of the Grand Army at Louisville. This excuse has done duty on other occasions when Thomas C. Platt wanted an extra week in which to drive his forces into the pen. He is having more difficulty this year with his annual "round up" than ever.

The call for the meeting of the State Committee to fix the date of the convention has not been issued. It has hung fire for two weeks. Meantime, efforts are being made to learn whether Controller Roberts is to be a candidate to succeed himself. He has said several times that he is not going to enter the race again. A Buffalo man in this city yesterday said the Controller told him so last week. At intervals which about correspond with these declarations Mr. Platt's associates in this city have declared that all the old ticket is to be renominated.

There are close friends of Mr. Roberts who say that he is simply delaying the definite and official announcement that he will not be a candidate again to enable him to shape things so that Deputy Controller Morgan, who is a close personal and political friend, may be the candidate. This would suit Mr. Roberts. It is by no means certain that it would suit Mr. Platt. It is pretty certain that it would not suit some men who would like to try for the nomination if Mr. Roberts is well out of the race.

Predictions have been made that if Mr. Roberts does not decide to try it again there will be a complete breaking up of the second-term idea, and a new slate of State candidates will of necessity be made.

It would be easy to find men who think they are qualified to succeed State Treasurer Colvin and Secretary of State Palmer.

Meantime there is delay in the proceedings in New-York County. The County Committee adjourned in June until September. It will be necessary, after the call for the State Convention has been issued, for the County Committee to come together and arrange for the Assembly district conventions.

The shaking up of affairs political in the Republican camp, by the work of the Police Board in making new election districts, has doubtless been one reason for the general delay. With a change in boundary lines in all the election districts except eighty-three in the city, the Republican leaders are not yet able to make close calculations. The change in so many districts, by adding about a few Platt or anti-Platt votes, might endanger the control of the "Boss." Consequently there is to be the liveliest kind of hustling on the part of the leaders, in getting acquainted with the voters.

If, by any possibility, the "Boss" should lose control of this county, the sparks of anti-Plattism all over the State might cause a conflagration.

HUGUENOTS BROUGHT BY THE MAYFLOWER

Interesting Story Told of the Early Settlers of South Carolina.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News.

The memorial tribute to Mr. Daniel Ravenel, published for private distribution by the family, contains historical facts of curious interest and value but recently brought to light by the investigations of the indefatigable and accomplished author. Witness the following extract:

"It is not generally known, but is a historical fact, that, as early as the 10th of February, 1629, French Protestant refugees in England were in communication with Charles I. for planting a colony in what is now South Carolina, and that the patent issued to Sir Robert Heath, as sole proprietor of this extensive region, grew out of the proposals of Soubise, Duc de Fontenay, representing French refugees in England, whose name is indissolubly associated with Rochelle, France, and of Antoine de Ridouet, Baron de Sance, his secretary.

"In 1630, a colony of French Protestants actually sailed from England for Carolina, and, as this most interesting record shows, in the ship Mayflower. Could it have been the same vessel that carried the Puritans to Plymouth Rock?

"How mysterious is that strange fate which from a small circumstance changes the largest promised results!

"These unfortunate French colonists were forced to endure further sacrifices and disappointments. For some unexplained cause they were landed in Virginia, and although the owners of the vessel were made to pay £600 damages for the miscarriage of his hopeful voyage, it was insignificant, in comparison with the loss of an early and promising colony, forty years in advance of the Ashley River settlement in the Spring of 1670.

"If we have yielded at this length to the mention of the identity of the Huguenot refugees with Carolina, it is for the reason that it is a congenial topic, and has its proper significance and relation, as well socially as historically; for the countrymen of Coligny have left their impress on their new homes everywhere in the Western World, and nowhere more distinctly than in the land of the stately oak, festooned with gray moss, or wreathed with yellow jasmine, where the queenly magnolia scatters the perfume of its white flowers, and the evergreen palmetto sentinels the shore, typical of heroic deeds.

"It is, too, a pleasant memory that the Huguenots were among the earliest settlers under Charles II.'s grant to the eight Lords Proprietors, and that between 1670-80 they were in numbers equal to the founding of a church in Charlestown, and that the lot at the southeast corner of Queen and Church Streets in that city has been occupied since 1680-81 by church buildings of the French Protestants."

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RECORDS ON GRAVESTONES

Interesting Data Found in Pre-Revolutionary Burial Places.

LITTLE ATTEMPT AT ORNAMENTATION

Curious Epitaphs Found in an Old New-England Churchyard—Faith in a Future Life.

CHARLESTON, N. H., July 15.—It is Ruskin who declares that architecture is the expression of a people's morality, that the ethical idea finds its unfading form in stone, growing and taking shape for all to understand under the unconscious hands of the workman, the instrument. The theory is fascinating. It should apply to the individual as well as to the mass, to the single stone as well as to the completed edifice; and it would seem quite possible that, viewing such simple affairs as the headstones at the graves of preceding generations, one might discover in them a record of prevailing thought—or thoughtlessness—from a remote period down to the present.

In Colonial burial places that descend to us unharmed we find the touch of Puritanical teaching; the stone is cut on lines as severe as the theology under which our forbears died, the faces of carven seraphs are set for grim endurance rather than for holy joy, the sentiment of Christian resignation goes down reluctantly but firmly—just as they swallowed their pills, without sugar coating—all declaring the sharp, determined struggle against old Adam, and the equally sharp, determined struggle for liberty which left the colonies free, indeed, but with not so much as a stroke of a chisel to expend on grace and ornament. Then the era of "storied urn and animated bust," with clumsy attempts at graceful forms and labored sentiments, less like the Bible and more like Addison.

The burial stones of this pre-Revolutionary, dignified, independent small town substantiate the application of Ruskinism. Aside from that, they bear a sufficient number of curious epitaphs to satisfy any delver in headstone literature. One need go no further back than 1871 to find this:

Then weep not, my friends, though still and cold;
That you have laid me to rest 'neath the shrouds
pure folds,
'Tis a beautiful rest, 'neath the cold, damp sod,
For it opens the way to the bosom of God.

And in the case of Nahum Dodge, who died in 1848, is this misapplication of a verse from a heathen hymn:

According to his labors rise,
So his rewards increase.
His wayes were wayes of pleasantness
And all his pathes were pease.

A small stone erected in 1780 still stands:

"In memory of Ira, first born of 3 at a birth," while a tablet dating from 1800 tells us that:

A kind Wife, a friend sincere,
A Mother of 5 lies Buried here.

The year 1804 gives us this:

Sleep on, sweet Babe, and take your wrest
For Jesus Christ such children blest.

Ephraim Putnam, ten years old, was
Killed with a tree

in 1769, and a great pine, growing on his grave to-day holds the perishable record of his fate in the grasp of its roots, twisting it from its place as though it would crush the stone and thus obliterate the memory. Who shall doubt the consciousness—yes, the conscientiousness—of vegetable life? The ancestor pine was responsible for the death of Ephraim; the descendant stands on guard above the victim's body, and would conceal or destroy the record of its family ignominy.

Deacon Ebenezer Putnam, the father of Ephraim, lies near by. His wife survived him, and adorned his headstone with this testimonial of her bereavement:

Can he return to me oh no
I mourning after Him must Go
With Greif unspeakable opprest
Till I with Him in rest.

This dates from 1782, and, with all its exaggeration, sounds more truly of the heart than does this lament of a widow of 1853:

Farewell, my friend, thou wilt not wake,
Although another heart should break,
To see thee thus so calmly lie,
Unmindful of the weeping eye.

And the difference is noteworthy from the theorist's point of view. It marks the decadence of the spiritual sense; the transition from a full-bodied faith toward an outward show, from pure worship toward formalism.

The stones erected here between 1760 and 1794 present a curious unanimity of sentiment touching the faith in a future life and the resurrection; the creed of the dead man was graven on his substone. The reason of this is not far to seek. His pen had covered the ministry of the Rev. Bulkeley Olcott, a man of great strength of character, well beloved by his people, and a ruler over them in things both temporal and spiritual. Before his coming there had been no satisfactory leading in religious matters. Ministers had come and gone; the settlement was remote from the world; it was forever harassed by French and Indians, who now besieged the fort, and now carried off whole families into captivity; the colonists had a better reason for praying than for preaching, and a minister, to acceptably fill the position, had to be equally expert at theological argument and at killing Indians with the firelock. So it was 1760 before a church was organized. Then it consisted of ten members, and on the August day that a call was extended to Mr. Olcott a vote was passed to build a log meeting house on Meeting House Hill—the same site now occupied by the Unitarian Church—to be 34 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 8 feet between joints. On Dec. 20, Mr. Olcott's salary for the first year was fixed at £45 and thirty cords of wood.

They were few and uninfluential who set themselves against the utterances of established ministers in that day. Mr. Olcott blazed the road to heaven in which all Charlestown followed; and no mark is more in evidence than the epitaph. Apparently it was often his own composition; and it reiterates the coming of Christ and the raising up of the dead in Him. This is the constant note of consolation that Paul wrote to the Thessalonians: "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also that are fallen asleep in Jesus will God bring with Him. * * * Wherefore comfort one another with these words." Sometimes the personal sense of this idea was intensely material, in accord with the simplicity of life in that early day; thus, this epitaph from 1791:

Now I lie Buried deep in Dust,
My Flesh shall be thy Care,
These Withering Limbs with thee I trust,
To raise them bright and fair.

And again in the case of Mrs. Hannah Sartwell, who died in 1771 of a "lingering consumptive Disorder":

The loving Wife, the Parent kind,
Whose Bountles caus'd the poor to smile,
Th' obldigeing Nighbour, faithfull Friend,
Lays Here in Silent sleep a While.
In Peace she liv'd, in Peace she dy'd,
And rests in Hope to live again,
When Christ her Life comes Glory fy'd,
To raise his Saints with Him to reign.

In 1780 occurred the death of "Susan, the amiable wife of Mrs. Phineas Page," and we read:

Stop kind Passenger and see
What I am now so you must be
I sleep in dust, but rest in hope
That Christ my Life will raise me up.

or this, the same faith, dating from 1790:

My flesh shall slumber in the Ground
Till the last Trumpetes Joyfull sound,
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's Image rise.

In 1791 Isaac, the son of Silas and Abigail Jewel, died "by a sudden casulty":

When sudden death is called to wound,
The living tremble at the sound.
The fait of Isaac argues fair
That you should for death prepare.
Forbear, my friends, dry up your tears,
I must lie here till Christ appears.

The hand of the leader is seen here. Who can doubt that the minister drew the argument from the "faith of Isaac"? The common obituary verse was of four lines; this is of six, and the last two vary from the others in person and in form of address. It was not consistent with the dignity of the pulpit that the minister should tell his people to "dry up" their tears; this is the alleged voice of the dead, familiar with the living and speaking to them the common phrase of comfort. Assuredly, this epitaph is a work of collaboration.

And was it not often hard to receive these words of comfort, the stereotyped phrases, in the spirit of kindliness with which they were uttered? Were they not sometimes as empty as the babbling of brook water to the down-struck spirit? We can judge of the emotions of our forbear by our own, and each may form an opinion; but in this case yet another medium for judgment is afforded. We may read these epitaphs inspired by a ministerial faith and reason, and we may also find the sentiment that stirred the heart of the Rev. Bulkeley Olcott himself when death came in at his door and discover the difficulty even he had in reconciling precept and practice.

There are three little stones in a row, at the heads of three graves in which Mr. Olcott's three infant sons were buried. The first, Bulkeley, Jr., lived five months, and died in 1772; the grief of the father, we may believe, was sincere, and his spirit beautiful and resigned; for the sentiment on the stone is this:

He cometh forth as a Flower and is cut Down.

In 1775 another son was born, and the name Bulkley given him; the father was anxious to perpetuate his name. In two years this son died. Is there any shadow of resignation shown this time or has bitter grief overpowered theology? Here is the line:

Thou destroyest the Hope of Man.

Again, in 1782, came Titus, and staid two days. But the minister can no longer compare the dead babe with a flower ruthlessly cut down. He puts this couplet on the stone:

Happy Babe who Shuns ye Strife
Bustie and Noise of Human Life.

No reference here to the resurrection: apparently no thought of it. Yet we may believe that the tenor of the Sunday discourse was not altered, for a boy of twelve, who was "unfortunately drowned while passing Connecticut River" in 1792, rests beneath this inscription:

Parents attend, the Voice of Heaven
Bids you set loose to mortal joys.
'Tis God who takes what God has given
Hear this and dry your weeping eyes.

There is one epitaph, quite earthy in character, which deserves notice. It is that of Thomas Swan, who died in 1772, aged twenty-eight:

Children yet unborn will reverence
his name, when they find by his
last will he gave the town of Charlestown one hundred pounds, the
Interest of which to be appropriated
to the sole purpose of keeping a school
in that part of said town known
by the name of the town plot.

This fund is still in existence, and the high school of Charlestown still draws from it a yearly income; but the name of Thomas Swan, so far from being reverenced by the children, is unheard by them; and should this story be told them, their emotion would hardly be reverential. It is an exploded theory that children thirst for books and schools.

After Mr. Olcott's ministry ended, the creed figured less commonly on headstones and personalities were more indulged in. So we find of Mr. J. B. Olive, who died in 1798:

He was a good man, and true;
of a graceful person,
a humane disposition,
his deportment, open and generous;
in conversation affabl and free.
his life spirited and active;
and he died in full hopes of
a Glorious Resurrection.

Let not the dead forgotten lie,
Least we forget that we must die.

And this epitaph was so well liked that it was used, word for word, save for gender, on the neighboring stone of a woman who died later.

Sometimes, even under the régime of a settled minister, conditions unspiritual ruled the inscription, as in the case of Col. Isaac Farwell, who died in 1791. He had been a Lieutenant against the British at Bunker Hill, and later rose to higher rank with the old Continentals. Of him we read:

In Memory of
Colo. Isaac Farwell, who haveing
in an eight years vigorous war
Bravely combated the enemies of his
Country, Fell a victim to the last of enimies
To whom the bravest,
And weakest must finally submit—

There was good soldier timber in Charlestown in the old days—the days before incorporation, before ministers, when the town was only a numbered fort, so far from the base of supplies that it was repeatedly abandoned. No man did more for the Upper Connecticut Valley from 1742, the date of Charlestown's settlement, to a time of general peace, than Phineas Stevens. He was to Western New-Hampshire what John Stark was to the eastern division. Taken prisoner by the Indians when a boy; serving a year in captivity; redeemed then—we find him in 1747 with thirty men successfully defending the palisaded fort at Charlestown—then called Number Four—against 700 French and Indians for three days and nights, at the end of which time the French commander retreated from the investment; and from this time forward serving with his Majesty's forces and gaining the rank

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS OF FICTION

Another Balzac Volume.

FERRAGUS, CHIEF OF THE DEVORANTS. THE LAST INCARNATION OF VAUTRIN. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

These two stories, though separate and distinct, have the same characteristics. In them Balzac, who knew everything, and who had explored every social field, describes the criminal class in France, and for a type he selects Vautrin, and never has such a Napoleonic figure been drawn. For courage, combined with subtlety, for quickness of perception, for ability in changing himself according to his surroundings, Vautrin never had an equal.

As the reviewer, who necessarily has passing before him that endless library of fiction, he cannot help but being conscious how there always are incidents, scenes, and personages which have been appropriated from Balzac, the master. Take the opening chapter of Ferragus—with the nonchalant young man, the mysterious woman, the strange rencounter, the sinister physiognomy of the street—those are Balzac's ideas, and we have had them repeated since his time over and over again.

Auguste de Maulincour is a meddlesome young man, madly in love with Mme. Desmarets, who is an honest woman. Because De Maulincour is too insistent, and would pry into the woman's action, he comes to his death. His terrible exit from life is due to causes over which Mme. Desmarets has no control. Her destinies are ruled by her father, who is the chief of a band of men who shape fortune to suit themselves, indifferent to any obstacles. Balzac developed this idea in his "History of the Thirteen." Ferragus was grand master of the Devorants, who, as a band, were "more than ordinary kings and judges"—they were executioners. This story is a complete drama, with a sinister conclusion. The famed Ferragus the XXIII. of the dynasty, his vengeance achieved, finds that he has broken his daughter's heart, since her husband suspected her honesty, and the dreaded chief, her father, lapses into senility.

In the "Père Goriot" and in "Lucien de Rubempré." Vautrin, Trompe la Mort, Jacques Collin, the Abbé Herrera, all figured, and it was one and the same criminal who made you hold your breath, so wonderfully did Balzac present him.

We read and ponder over the Italian Professor Lombroso, who catalogues and assorts the criminal classes, and question whether Lombroso is any wiser on the subject than is Balzac. The psychological aspect of crime is, in "The Last Incarnation of Vautrin," wonderfully treated. Why do criminals so suddenly break down, both mentally and physically? Of course, debauch is a destructive element, but that is not all. Balzac explains it. To perpetrate crimes demands "the employment of all the forces of life, an agility of mind equal to that of body." Then the vital force in time must be used up. There is "dispersion of energy." The master thief is certain in time to lose his cunning. But why invariably after a successful coup does the criminal plunge at once into vice? Is it because his ill-gotten gains are soon parted with? Balzac doubts that. "After the success of some enterprise they (the criminals) are in such a state of prostration that they rush immediately into all forms of debauchery to recover calmness by exhausting all their forces; they seek forgetfulness of their crime in the overthrow of their reason."

The "Last Incarnation of Vautrin" is the sequel to "Lucien de Rubempré." Marvelous is the way Vautrin escapes from the toils. Miss Wormeley, in this translation, has had to face many difficulties. Especially troublesome must it have been to turn into English the argot of the French criminal; but, with her good judgment and many-sided acquaintance, she has been quite equal to the task. "Vautrin" is more than a romance. It is a study in criminology.

The Dissatisfied Woman in It.

THE GIRL FROM THE FARM. By Gertrude Dix. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Here is another of those books which do not follow that end, supposed to belong to fiction, which is to amuse. Gertrude Dix is certainly possessed of much power, though the story itself, or the drift of it, is not pleasing. Allington is a provincial English town, where Dean Marchant lives, and where there is a Dean there is a cathedral. Mr. Marchant has a wife—a purely physical woman, and there has been little sympathy between him and Mrs. Marchant. Hilary is the son, and Katharine the daughter. Hilary is physically weak, nervous, and desultory. It is Katharine who is a strong-minded girl. She has just finished her collegiate course at Newnham or Girton, and with honors Hilary, in his rambles, finds what Gertrude Dix calls "a lily on a dunghill." It is botanically rare for a lily to grow in such a medium. It is generally a fungus. Anyhow, the farm girl or the lily becomes soiled. The girl, for Hilary is heartless, meditates suicide, when Katharine saves her from the river. Then Miss Marchant determines to leave the deanery and devote her life in the future to her brother's illegitimate child. It is Hilary's sister who is willing to spoil her future, not so much for his sake, but because of the suffering sisterhood. When the author writes up carefully the impending misfortune of Katharine's father, for the Dean is soon going to be stone blind, the sacrifice his daughter makes, who loves her father, is only the greater. "The Girl from the Farm" is another variation on the jarring theme of the dissatisfied woman, to whom the old idea of honoring your father and mother is not deemed worthy of consideration.

Requires a Peculiar Taste.

AT THE RELTON ARMS. By Evelyn Sharp. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

There be some cooks who will toss you off a dish, and to save you you cannot tell whether the basic substances are beef, fowl, or fish. "At the Relton Arms" is an olla, for mixed up in it are musical phrasings, rat catching, and philanthropy. The book requires a peculiar taste, if there is any possible enjoyment to be derived from the reading of it. Evelyn Sharp believes that by garnishing and decorating, a messy dish can be made palatable.

HUGH MONTGOMERY'S TEMPERANCE WORK

THE WAY OUT. A solution of the Temperance Question. By the Rev. Hugh Montgomery. With an introduction by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester. 16mo. New-York: Hunt & Eaton. $1.

"I have known the Rev. Hugh Montgomery for twenty-five years," says Dr. Dorchester, in his introduction to Mr. Montgomery's little book. "He is one of the liveliest of Irishmen. Witty, quaint, eccentric, but, withal, tender, gentle, and persistent; as devoted to humanity as Wilberforce, as incessant in labor as Wesley, as abundant in resources as Gen. Grant, and as true to God as St. Paul." This is a good deal to say of a man, but when one reads what Mr. Montgomery has to say of himself as a minister and an antagonist of the liquor traffic, it is clear that the subject of Dr. Dorchester's eulogy considers himself quite worthy to be ranked with Wilberforce, Wesley, Grant, and St. Paul. No one, after reading Mr. Montgomery's book, will charge him with overmodesty. Apparently he is well satisfied with himself, and willing to compare scores with anybody who has been operating in his line of work.

As a minister his specialty has been the upbuilding of weak parishes, and the revival of moral sentiment in communities where religion has gone to seed; as an anti-saloon man he has been what New-Englanders call a crusader, efficient in arousing popular demands for the enforcement of prohibitory laws, and in leading legal and political movements against those who have sold liquor contrary to the provisions of legislative and municipal enactments. Dr. Dorchester says Mr. Montgomery has been most successful in his religious and reform works; Mr. Montgomery says the same thing, and holds himself up as an example that should be followed by other clergymen who are attached to the causes to which he has consecrated his life.

His book, in the main, is an account of what he has accomplished in several New-England cities and towns in the suppression of the liquor traffic, and the reforming of drunkards. It seems to him that "the way out" of the evils of intemperance will be found when Christian ministers and Christian laymen take hold of the liquor dealers and wrestle with them as he has done. He believes in rough-and-ready fighting, and declares that until the Churches shall go into that sort of thing there will be no appreciable headway made against what he calls "the rum power," which, by the way, he regards as the wickedest and worst enemy of mankind.

Mr. Montgomery's book is likely to interest greatly those who share his prohibition views. Portions of it will be found entertaining, even to those who are not much concerned in the liquor problem one way or the other, for, in spite of his boastfulness, Mr. Montgomery has written some readable chapters about his experiences. He is not a highly educated man, and is quite willing that that fact should be known. His opposition to liquor selling began when, as a lad of fourteen, he worked in a grocery store in Canada. He worked up from the grocery store to the pulpit without going through a theological seminary. In the rear end of the grocery store was a bar. The proprietor one night threw a man out into a snowdrift who had become intoxicated in the store. This incident made an impression on the young clerk's mind that resulted in his determination never again to sell a drop of liquor to any man, nor to taste it himself. He thereafter was not only a teetotaler, but also a vigorous agitator against liquor selling. When he became a minister he could not let rum alone, and from preaching against it in the pulpit he came gradually to fighting it in the courts and in a political way.

His work in this line began in New-Hampshire, where there was plenty of prohibitory law, but nothing like an enforcement of it, except in a few localities. He seems to have been able wherever he went to throw whole towns into spasms of prohibitory sentiment, and to have prolonged the spasm in each case during his stay in the town. So long as he remained in a community he made it most uncomfortable for liquor dealers. He took them into court and furnished the evidence with which to convict them. He kept after them relentlessly, and forced many of them to abandon their business. Possibly he might have eradicated the liquor traffic in some one town in New-Hampshire had he remained in it to hold the "good" people of the town up to their work, but he was not a fixture. Being a Methodist minister, he moved from place to place, and eventually got into Connecticut and Massachusetts, leaving New-Hampshire to its fate.

We do not understand that Mr. Montgomery sets up the claim that his work as a Prohibitionist has resulted in establishing actual prohibition anywhere. His argument is that if others would do as he has done, and so make the popular demand for the suppression of the liquor traffic a chronic instead of a spasmodic thing, eventually men would have to stop drinking rum, and the millennium would be here. It is not worth while to discuss this proposition. It contemplates something the non-realization of which is a foregone conclusion.

LITERARY NOTES

—The Pope library, which Dodd, Mead & Co. recently purchased, comprises books, manuscripts, prints, and autographs. In all there are over 2,700 items. Besides rare imprints it contains unique specimens of early English literature, rare Americana and first editions of the best English authors.

—One of the important books of the season will be John G. Tarver's "Gustave Flaubert as Seen in His Works and Correspondence," which is soon to be issued by the Messrs. Appleton.

—A third edition has been called for of Mr. Stockton's "Adventures of Captain Horn," and yet the book has been out only six weeks. The number of copies sold has exceeded 13,000.

—The Century for August will contain a paper by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke on "Old-Fashioned Fishing."

—Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian writer, has written for the August Forum a paper entitled "My Literary Recollections." For the September number the editor has secured a paper by Lombroso on "The Most Noteworthy Results That Have Been Achieved in Criminology."

—The Messrs. Appleton will add soon to their list of novels "Mrs. Musgrave and Her Husband," by Richard Marsh.

—A history of the town of Manchester, Mass., by the Rev. D. F. Lamson, is in preparation. It will comprise about 400 pages, and will be fully illustrated. Manchester has just celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

—Under the title "Twenty-five Letters on English Authors," S. C. Griggs & Co. are about to publish a series of essays by Mary Fisher designed to make the reader acquainted, not only with the character of an author's work, but with the author as a man.

—A volume of essays, originally contributed to Harper's Weekly by Laurence Hutton, will be added to the American Essayist Series of the Harpers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE INGENIOUS GENTLEMAN, DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA. By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Done into English by Henry Edward Watts. A new edition, with notes, original and selected. In four volumes. Vol. IV. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

THE CHOUANS (LES CHOUANS.) By H. de Balzac. Translated by Ellen Marriage, with a preface by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

THE POET AMONG THE HILLS. Oliver Wendell Holmes in Berkshire. By J. E. A. Smith. 12mo. Pittsfield: George Blatchford. $1.

ON THE POINT. A Summer Idyl. By Nathan Haskell Dole. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Joseph Knight Company. $1.

THE LYRIC POEMS OF SHELLEY. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

STRENGTH. A Treatise on the Development and Use of Muscle. By the Champion, C. A. Sampson. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co. 50 cents.

READINGS IN GOWER. By Morton W. Easton, Ph. D. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE ADIRONDACKS. Illustrated. By S. R. Stoddard. Twenty-fifth edition. 24mo. Glens Falls: The Author.

KAFIR STORIES. By William C. Scully. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

HYPATIA; OR, NEW FOES WITH AN OLD FACE. By Charles Kingsley. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

DISHONESTY AND CASTE. By Ethel Davis. 18mo. Boston: Home Science Publishing Company.

GOVERNMENTS AND POLITICIANS, AND MAN'S WRONGS AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS. By Charles Marcotte. Revised edition. 16mo. Kansas City: The Author. 50 cents.

THE WHITE DOLLAR. The True Story of "Coin." By Murat Halstead. 16mo. Philadelphia: Franklin News Company.

CONVENTION BIDS IN SONG

A Feature at the Baptist Young People's Meeting in Baltimore.

J. H. CHAPMAN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Minute Reports Made from Thirty-two States and Provincial Unions—Twelve Conferences of Workers.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The proceedings of the second day of the Baptist Young People's Convention began with six sunrise prayer meetings in various parts of the city. They were largely attended.

With the ringing of the 1,500-pound bell large crowds surged into the mammoth tent at Druid Hill Park, and before the convention was rapped to order, at 9:45 o'clock, nearly every seat was occupied. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. L. O. Dawson of Tuscaloosa, Ala. The report of the Committee on Important Topics in the annual report was presented by W. T. Hellings of Omaha, Neb. It stated:

"The union may justly congratulate itself on the rapid and reliable growth in all that makes for the unification, cultivation, and wise direction in service of our great constituency. The last year has been marked by gratifying improvements in all departments of our great organization."

The Christian culture courses were commended with strongest emphasis by the report, and every union was urged to take up these courses of study. The great advance during the past year toward the completion of the funding fund was particularly gratifying to the committee.

The Nomination Committee, in its report, recommended the re-election of President John H. Chapman. This report and the other recommendations were adopted.

The announcement was received with cheers by the men and waving of handkerchiefs by the women. Mr. Chapman made a stirring address of thanks to the convention and the Nominating Committee for the honor it and they had conferred upon him. His remarks were tumultuously applauded.

The only change in the list of Vice Presidents was the substitution of Philip F. Botzong of New-Jersey for Frank Harveyfield of New-York. The Rev. H. W. Reed of Waukegan, Ill., succeeds A. M. Brinckle of Philadelphia as Recording Secretary. Frank Moody of Milwaukee and the Rev. F. L. Wilkins of Chicago were renominated as Treasurer and General Secretary, respectively. The Executive Committee was also renominated.

The following Board of Managers was chosen:

For term ending 1898—The Rev. C. B. Allen, Jr., Montana; E. B. Boynton, Connecticut; the Rev. George B. Taylor, Alabama; the Rev. W. Thomas, Tennessee; the Rev. E. W. Hunt, Ohio; the Rev. G. W. Cassidy, Kansas; the Rev. J. B. Insley, Maine; the Rev. D. J. Davis, California; M. J. Lewis, South Dakota; the Rev. T. C. Johnson, West Virginia; E. L. Hill, Ontario; Jay Vinton, Michigan; J. C. Moss, Virginia; G. R. White, Nova Scotia; E. V. Baldy, Kentucky; A. W. Hand, New-Hampshire; the Rev. J. V. Osterhout, Rhode Island.

For the unexpired term of J. S. Tusten, resigned, the Rev. J. S. Kirtley, Missouri; to succeed the Rev. C. H. Holdu, who has removed from the State of North Dakota, the Rev. M. L. Van Horn; to succeed the Rev. George B. Taylor, removed, the Rev. J. L. White, Georgia; to succeed the Rev. C. W. Williams, removed from the Province, the Rev. W. C. Gouchard, New-Brunswick.

For the term ending 1897—To succeed the Rev. F. M. Goodchild, removed, C. A. Edsall, Pennsylvania; to succeed the Rev. W. F. Taylor, removed, J. R. Robertson, Washington; to succeed J. J. Ronalds, resigned, C. Conrad Ott, New-Jersey.

The programme was changed so that the salutation of State flags and minute speeches by representatives of State and Provincial unions preceded the historic address of Mr. Carroll of Texas. With a simple hymn of divine worship intoned by thousands of voices, young women bearing the banners, the chosen speakers from the State unions marched through the aisles to the speakers' platform, where front-row seats had been reserved for them. The flags were arranged across the platform, producing a very handsome multi-colored effect. As the name of each of thirty-two State and Provincial unions was called, a young woman hoisted a banner high above the others, and the chosen representative stepped forward and briefly reviewed the work in his territory for the last year.

It being understood that the convention this year would determine where the meetings of next year and 1897 should be held, some of the State delegations, in making their reports and addresses to the convention, gave expression to their desire that the convention should come to their State in one year or the other.

The State of Wisconsin was called first and its representative was so imbued with the desire to secure next year's convention that he forgot his text and talked of nothing but the attractions of his city. When he concluded the Wisconsin delegation scored a hit by singing a song to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland," one stanza of which was:

Come to that city by the shore,
Milwaukee, our Milwaukee!
You know we've asked you twice before,
Milwaukee, our Milwaukee!
We want your presence more and more,
Bid not our hearts be sad and sore
By passing now our open door,
Milwaukee, our Milwaukee!

When New-York's review had been presented, its delegation and numerous supporters, having in mind that they had effected a combination with Milwaukee, the terms of which provided that the convention should go to the Western city in 1896 and to Brooklyn in 1897, sang:

Away down East by the broad Atlantic,
The "City of Churches," so romantic,
Invites you all to come in '97.
Oh, come where hearts for you are yearning,
From North and South your footsteps turning,
To Brooklyn homes, oh, come in '97.

Not to be outdone, the Colorado and other Western delegations, who had combined with Providence, agreeing to send the convention to that city in 1896 and to Denver in 1897, sang the following to the melody of "Onward, Christian Soldiers":

Westward then, ye soldier
Hie ye one and all,
In assembling thousands
Come Christ to extol
With the Gospel message,
Come the West to leaven,
Sound the joyous war cry,
Denver, '97.

The charms of Providence were similarly set forth and its claim was backed up by all New-England. The delegates sang a song, one stanza of which follows:

We want this great convention
In ninety-six to come
And visit a historic place,
Our dear Rhode Island home.

One of the most striking features was when Northern California was called. The response came in boyish treble from Mr. George M. Purnell of Sacramento. He did not look to be over fifteen years old. He wore glasses and his voice was shrill and penetrating. He said:

"I come 3,000 miles to greet you in the name of the 2,400 young people of Northern California. Eureka is our motto."

He continued to speak the full minute and over. At the conclusion of his speech there were calls for its repetition on the speaker's stand. The youthful orator was escorted to the stand, where a chair was set out, on which he stood. He repeated his speech and at the conclusion led the Colorado delegates in the yell about Denver being one mile nearer Heaven than Brooklyn. The applause was tremendous, and handkerchiefs waved all over the tent.

The climax of patriotism was reached when the District of Columbia was called. The banner of the delegation, a silk flag of the Stars and Stripes, was waved by Miss Cory, while the Rev. Mr. Thomas of Georgetown delivered a patriotic address. Then the tent audience arose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The short reports and campaign songs were finally finished and the convention took a recess.

The afternoon was devoted to twelve workers' conferences in the various Baptist Churches on the general topic, "Young People's Society as a Working Force." These conferences began at 2:30 o'clock. Addresses were made in each church by prominent speakers from various parts of the country.

The convention in the wing adopted resolutions in favor of a "better" observance of Sunday, protesting against Sunday newspapers, Sunday excursions, and Sunday amusements of all kinds.

Outing for Sick Children.

"The James Speyer Trip, No. 1," of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild took place yesterday. The sick children and their mothers numbered 1,422. Forty-two patients were taken to the Seaside Hospital at New-Dorp, S. I. The expenses of the trip, which amounted to $250, were defrayed by James Speyer, the banker.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

When you pack for a summer outing, do not forget to take some Ivory Soap. You will enjoy your baths the more for not having to use the soap furnished by the hotel.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Frederick Sterling Massey.

Frederick Sterling Massey, who at one time was one of the best-known men in political life in Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at 18 East Twenty-eighth Street, this city, having some months ago moved from his Brooklyn home in order to be near his physician. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Mr. Massey, who was the son of Marcellus Massey, at one time President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, was born at Watertown fifty-five years ago. He studied law, and became quite prominent in Brooklyn politics. He married a Miss Masson in 1870.

Mr. Massey was President of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn in 1869. He was appointed a Police Justice in 1883, and presided in the Gates Avenue Police Court.

At that time the famous Jackson's Hollow gang was making it very unpleasant for the police, and Justice Massey dealt with its members in such a way that he soon had them all in prison and the gang was broken up.

So well was his work done in this respect that he was transferred to the Butler Street Police Court, and in a short time the notorious Smoky Hollow gang was a thing of the past.

He was succeeded in 1888 by Justice Tighe, in opposition to the petition in his favor that was signed by lawyers, clergymen, merchants, and Sisters of Charity. At the close of his term one of the local papers, in an editorial, said: "Judge Massey has proved himself to be, during his two terms, a most efficient, vigilant, and trustworthy Justice."

On another occasion the same paper, in an editorial, said: "He is tolerant, large hearted, not easily beguiled, and has nothing about him which could not be better spared than his fund of discriminating common sense. No Justice in Brooklyn reflects more credit in his class. The atmosphere of his court is clean. He is accessible only when accessibility has honor and dignity for its bench companions. He represents that excellent combination, some law, some business, much intelligence, and much heart. To none of the men who have given our lower courts fair repute is the city more indebted than to Justice Massey, and in spite of his clear head, the handsomest thing that can be said of him is that the barkers begin to skirmish at his heels."

Mr. Massey was in 1879 appointed President of the Board of Public Works, and caused the indictment of Commissioners Bennett and Flaherty for misappropriation of public money. He was at one time President of the Kings County Inebriate Home. He leaves a wife and two daughters. His mother and brother are living and reside in Brooklyn.

John G. Marshall.

John G. Marshall died at his home, 152 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning of congestion of the lungs. He was born at St. Albans, Vt., in 1833, but had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years. He was connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Marshall was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the New-England Society of this city. He was a Vestryman of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. His wife was a daughter of A. J. Berry, the first Mayor of Williamsburg. He leaves three daughters and one son.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Hosea Sprague of Homer, N. Y., died yesterday, at the age of 101 years six months and twenty-one days. He was the oldest man in Central New-York. He was born in Brinfield, Mass., Dec. 28, 1793. In 1821 he moved to East Homer, and in 1853 to Homer. He married a Miss Ann H. Hobart in 1853. She is still alive and is eighty-five years old. Mr. Sprague voted for the first Republican President, and has always voted the straight Republican ticket. He never failed to vote but once, and then he was ill. Both his father and mother lived to be 100 years old. Mr. Sprague was very active to the last, and was in the full possession of all his faculties.

—Edwin Dikeman, forty-seven years old, one of the leading citizens of Goshen, N. Y., died yesterday. He was prominent in Democratic circles, having been at one time Chairman of one of the leading committees of the Assembly. He was well-known in Masonic circles. He was a Village Trustee, and was also on the staff of the Chief of the Fire Department.

—William E. Lehman, who represented the First District of Philadelphia in Congress during the first two years of the rebellion, died at Atlantic City, N. J., Thursday night, after an illness of four days. Mr. Lehman was succeeded in the House by the late Samuel J. Randall.

—William Van Voorhis died yesterday at Elizabethport, N. J., aged eighty-seven years. He was born in New-York and removed to Elizabethport in 1857. One of his sons is Alderman George E. Van Voorhis of Elizabeth.

HUFCUT FOUND IN MONTPELIER

After a Year's Disappearance He Is Discovered by Chance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 19.—George Hufcut of Dover Plains, a former well-known farmer of that place, brother of ex-District Attorney Horace D. Hufcut of this city, whose mysterious disappearance in New-York in April, 1894, excited so much interest, is reported to have been found at Montpelier, Vt., where he is sick, and is being cared for by a Masonic lodge.

Several months after Hufcut's disappearance, nothing having been heard from him, Mrs. Hufcut took possession of his property under attachment proceedings, brought to recover money alleged to have been loaned to him.

The circumstances of Mr. Hufcut's disappearance were as follows: April 18, 1894, he left his wife at their home, in Dover Plains, and told her that he was going to New-York, and would return the next day. He spent the following night with a relative in East Sixteenth Street, near Lexington Avenue, New-York, and when pressed the next morning to remain longer positively declined, saying that he must return home. He did not return home, but dropped out of sight as completely as if the earth had swallowed him.

NOW THE BROOKLYN TRACTION COMPANY

A Philadelphia Syndicate Owns It—Its Books Kept Outside the State.

The Assembly committee that is investigating the affairs of Brooklyn railroads took up the matter of the Brooklyn Traction Company yesterday. This company, it was shown, was organized to control the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, with the various lines under its control. Its capital is $9,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is preferred and $6,000,000 common stock.

The members of the syndicate that controls the company are residents of Philadelphia, and the books of the company are kept there.

P. F. Vaughan, a stenographer for J. & W. Seligman & Co. of this city, said he was a Director in the company, but served for Seligman & Co., who paid for the stock that he held.

Henry F. Glazier, stock clerk for the same banking firm, is also stockholder in the Brooklyn Traction Company. He testified that all the incorporators were employes of Seligman & Co.

Mr. Vaughan, in his testimony, said that the road had not been a profitable investment, either for the promoters or the stockholders. The committee then adjourned until this morning.

"Nellie Wright" Is Mrs. Corkey.

The young woman who drank an ounce of laudanum in the drug store at 104 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday night, and who was arrested on a charge of attempted suicide, giving the name of Nellie Wright, has been identified.

She was arraigned before Justice Laimbeer yesterday, but the case was adjourned. It appears that she is the wife of James Corkey, an aged hotel keeper at Rochelle Park, N. J., and her father is John Roe, chief engineer of the waterworks at Atlanta, Ga. She is twenty-three years old, and her husband is sixty years old. Her father is on his way to this city to take care of his daughter, who has contracted the opium habit.

WORKS STARTED, WAGES ADVANCED

Many Evidences of Returning Prosperity in Manufacturing Industries—Michigan Mines Increase Wages.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 19.—Notice has been posted in the Penn Rolling Mill that puddlers' wages will be raised Monday from $2.75 to $3 a ton. The wages of other employes were raised in proportion. Three hundred men are affected.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 19.—Notice of an advance in wages was posted in the Atlantic Cotton Mills to-day. The amount is not given. The only reduction in wages made by this corporation was in September, 1893, when a cut averaging 6 or 7 per cent. went into effect.

HAZLETON, Penn., July 19.—The Lehigh Valley Coal Company to-day announced that full time would be worked next week at all its collieries in this region.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., July 19.—The Luke Fidler colliery, which was on fire and then flooded, entailing a loss of $200,000 and five lives, will resume operations in September. One thousand men and boys will be given employment. The colliery has been idle since last October.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., July 19.—The Pewabic Mining Company to-day announced an increase of 10 per cent. in wages of its employes. The scale gives miners $1.70 a day, trimmers $1.50, and laborers $1.10. Other mining companies on the range are expected to raise wages.

THOUGHT HE HAD A WINDFALL

There Were Two James Monahans, and the Wrong One Took All the Money.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 19.—James Monahan of 158 Jelliffe Street, Newark, was brought here this afternoon and arraigned before United States Commissioner Romaine, on a charge of detaining the mail. It was alleged that on July 6 a letter was received at the Newark Post Office directed to James Monahan.

As there was no address given, it was sent to 158 Jelliffe Street. The James Monahan living there received it, and, as alleged, appropriated the contents to his own use. There was a bankbook issued by the Hibernian Savings Bank of Chicago, showing $1,500 to the credit of James Monahan, and a check to his order for $56.90 for interest on it. He indorsed the check and cashed it, and had the $1,500 that was in the Hibernian Savings Bank transferred to the Fulton Market Savings Bank of New-York on his order.

When the James Monahan who had deposited the money found that his bankbook had been lost, he complained to the Newark postal authorities, who caused the arrest of the Monahan to whom the book and check had been delivered. He said that he supposed some one had sent him the bankbook and check as a present. He was bailed in $1,000.

MRS. LOCKWOOD CONGRATULATES WILLIAM

The Opening of the Kiel Canal Regarded as a Peace Triumph.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Mrs. Belva Lockwood filed at the State Department to-day a congratulatory letter on the opening of the Kiel Canal to Emperor William II. from the American branch of the International Peace Bureau, to be forwarded to Germany for presentation to the Emperor. Concerning the canal the letter says:

It gives a new impetus to the commerce of the world, in which all maritime nations have a direct interest. . . . It thus emphatically establishes a grand fact of the great moral revolution now taking place in the civilized world, that a nation's development in commerce, manufactures, and trade is not the chief element of her true greatness, rather than war and conquest.

Mrs. Lockwood has received a cablegram stating that the Universal Peace Congress, which was to have begun its session at Scheveningen, Holland, Aug. 16, has been postponed until next Spring. The Parliamentary Peace Congress will open at Brussels Aug. 13.

CAPT. KOLB WILL NOT RUN AGAIN

He Opposes the Proposed Populist-Republican Fusion in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 19.—Capt Reuben F. Kolb, thrice defeated as a candidate for Governor of Alabama on the Populist ticket, to-day announced in his paper that he would not again be a Gubernatorial candidate. He has been placed in charge of a newly organized immigration bureau, and will direct his attention to bringing Northern immigrants to Alabama.

Capt. Kolb says, however, that he will appear before the State Populist Committee at its meeting here next Wednesday and fight the proposed scheme of fusion with the Republicans.

Seaman Adams of the Populist Party is likewise bitterly opposed to fusion, but the dominating element of the party is strongly for fusion, having already practically settled upon W. F. Aldrich, a rich Republican, as a fusion candidate for Governor. A split is likely to occur among the Populists, and two State tickets may be the outcome.

Town Lots Exchanged for Farms.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution-Democrat.

A good story is being told of an Omaha real estate man. It is to the effect that a farmer called at a real estate office in that city and said that he wanted to trade his farm for city lots. "All right," the dealer replied; "get into my buggy, and I'll drive you to see some of the finest residence sites in the world—water, sewers, paved streets, cement sidewalks, electric light and shade trees." They drove on for several miles, getting pretty far out into the country. The agent's horse went fast, and his tongue still faster, as he expatiated upon the beauty of the surroundings, the convenience of the location, its proximity to the city, the abundant means of communication, the improvements made or projected, and the certainty of a rapid increase in the value of the lots. He had reached the middle of his oration when he incidentally asked his companion: "Where did you say your farm was?" "Oh," the other answered, "we passed it coming out here. It's about two miles nearer town."

Girls Masqueraded as Men.

Two Chicago girls, named Carlston, have been masqueraders, at Glen Island, as men. They carried out their scheme so nicely that they might have remained undiscovered had not one of them unexpectedly met her father, last Wednesday.

The girls left Chicago to visit friends in Providence, R. I. They left Providence ostensibly for home, but were so long on the way that their father came East to look them up. In the course of his search he went to Glen Island, and to his surprise was waited on in the restaurant by his elder daughter.

The girls had applied for work at Glen Island as college students, of whom Mr. Starin has many in his employ, and as they were neat, good looking, and civil, they were put at work, one in the restaurant and the other in the aquarium. As they kept much to themselves, they were not popular with the help.

Why Bees Were a Nuisance.

From The London Daily News.

Some time ago it was announced that bee farming had been taken up at Gennevilliers, one of the most loathsome industrial suburbs of Paris. This was treated as a joke, but the news is, our correspondent says, nevertheless true, and the Prefect of the Seine has just received a petition from the inhabitants to abate the nuisance. The bees live upon the sugar refineries of the neighborhood, clearing away all the dust on the roofs, and even landing on the bare backs of the workmen. It has been stated by a sugar refiner that every hive in the neighborhood carries away 20s. worth of sugar in a year from the factories. He does not, however, complain of this loss, but of the irritation the perpetual buzz inflicts on the workmen.

NO ACTION ON PROTESTS

Tammany District Leadership Fights Before Executive Committee.

MR. HAGAN MEETS MR. MARTIN

A Heated Discussion Growing Out of the Contest in the Nineteenth—General Committee to Have 5,320 Members.

Traces of the struggle for the Tammany leadership of three Assembly districts appeared at the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany yesterday afternoon. The trouble at the meetings to elect Inspectors for the primaries in the Eighth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, and Thirty-third Districts was aired by the friends of the various would-be leaders, and protests were filed from three of these districts. The outpouring of the braves to the Wigwam was large, and some of them had on war paint and feathers.

The action taken by the Executive Committee was not encouraging to those who have been trying to set up new men as leaders. Every one of the protests was laid on the table, and no hearing was given to the men who were on hand to protest.

The meeting began at 4:30 o'clock, and continued nearly three hours. During that time several points in the reorganization scheme were as good as decided on.

The General Committee, it was decided, shall consist of four from each election district in the city. As there are 1,380 districts, according to unofficial figures, this will give a General Committee of 5,520. The Committee on Organization is to consist of twenty-two from each Assembly district. It was also determined to continue the plan of associate leaders in each district.

There was some dicussion as to the representation in the organization from "No Man's Land"—the district annexed recently from Westchester County. Nothing was done in this matter further than to refer the question to State Committeeman John B. Shea, with a request for a report.

The list of Inspectors for primaries, which have been chosen during this week in the new Assembly districts, was approved, and the formal call for the primaries, which are to be held on the night of Aug. 1, was prepared.

From the Nineteenth District, where Michael Cummings is attempting to wrest the district leadership from ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, there was a delegation present to protest against the recognition of the Sexton delegates. Mr. Cummings was there, and a committee of fifteen of his followers, headed by Henry C. Willcox, came and asked a hearing. It was in this district that the stormy meeting was held Wednesday night, when the lights were turned out, and there was a sharp struggle between the Cummings and Sexton men, resulting in a bolt and a second set of delegates. James J. Hagan, who presided at this meeting, was one of the committee of fifteen. While the Executive Committee was in session, the fifteen waited without, and at the conclusion were told that their protest had been laid on the table. They were informed that they would have no hearing, for the present at any rate.

Mr. Hagan and Chairman James J. Martin had a breezy dialogue on the subject.

"I want to know," said Mr. Hagan, "what has become of our request for a hearing."

"The meeting has adjourned," said Chairman Martin, "and all I can tell you is that your request is on the table."

"We propose to know more about it," said Mr. Hagan.

"Your request for a hearing was not presented until after adjournment," said Mr. Martin.

"Yes, it was," said Mr. Hagan, "because it was put in the hands of Mr. McMahon before the meeting began."

"Go and talk to McMahon, then," retorted Mr. Martin, "I don't propose to argue it."

"Well, I propose to say a word," said Mr. Hagan, "Is this a fair way to treat Democrats? I make no threats in the hall, but I want to say that this trouble is not over. We won't be turned down in this way."

There was bitter talk on the part of the followers of Cummings on the sidewalk, and Mr. Hagan and his friends declared they would carry the fight to the primaries.

The protest from the Eighth District came from the friends of "Barney" Rourke, against Charles Kraemer, Seymour Adams, and Morris Rose, who were chosen by the followers of Martin Engle.

The one from the Thirty-third District was backed by the followers of Patrick F. Farrigan against James Foy, Sarsfield Kennedy, and Jonathan Hanson, who were elected by the friends of ex-Police Justice Burke. There was no protest from the Eleventh District, where there was an uproar in the meeting Thursday night between the Dalton and Delaney factions, and a fight afterward. By some this was said to mean that the Delaney men had decided to give up the fight.

The primaries, to be held on the night of Aug. 1, will be, according to the call, between the hours of 7:30 and 9 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet again Monday afternoon.

FIST FIGHTS BY TAMMANY MEN.

Adolph Schillinger Has an Encounter with a Delaney Follower.

The bad feeling between the Dalton and Delaney factions in the Eleventh Assembly District did not end with the adjournment of the meeting held at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street Thursday evening for the election of Inspectors for the Tammany primaries, to be held Aug. 1.

The meeting, as was told in The New-York Times yesterday, was in a state of uproar from beginning to end, and there were frequent fights in the hall. Before the close of the meeting and after ex-Assemblyman Adolph Schillinger had called him a windbag, a thief, a hog, and a liar, John Delaney announced that the Inspectors elected by the followers of William Dalton, the leader of the district, were acceptable to him and his followers.

But this announcement led only to a temporary cessation of hostilities. When Schillinger reached Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, at 11:30 o'clock, he saw Delaney and several of his friends across the street on their way home from the Jefferson Club.

Schillinger, who had been prevented at the meeting from attacking Delaney, started across the street and called out to Delaney: "Come over here, you fat hog, and I will lick you. I'll punch your head good."

He is said to have made other remarks of the same character. Delaney jumped on a car going toward Eighth Av

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Legal Notices	14
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	11	New Publications	5
Bicycles	6	Proposals	7
Business Notices	5	Real Estate at Auction	14
City Real Estate For Sale	14	Referees' Notices	14
Country Real Estate For Sale	14	Religious Notices	7
Deaths	5	Sorts	7
Dividends	11	Summer Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Financial	11	The Turf	6
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	12
Instruction	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway, 39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinee.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:00, 4:00, and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 2:00 and 7:10 Sousa's Concerts. 8:15 Pain's Fireworks. 4:00 and 9:00—Rice's 1492. Professional and Amateur Bicycle Meet.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Merry War.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
Departures for Europe	12	1
At the Hotels	5	2
Business Troubles	13	3
Commercial	13	4
Courts	14	4
Financial	10	1
Fires in Th's City	5	4
Marine Intelligence	12	3
New State Corporations	13	3
Obituary Record	5	4
Post Office Notice	12	4
Railroad News		1
Real Estate	13	1
Telegraphic Brevities	7	1
Theatrical Gossip	8	2
United Service	7	1
Washington Weather Forecast	6	7

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

Decayed Watermelons Sold.
A Secret Cabinet Meeting.
A Gale Wrecks St. Clair, Mich.
Changes in the Detective Bureau.
Strikers at Colon Replaced.
Decision in the Monroe County Case.
Quelled a Brooklyn Mob.
The President's Baby Is Named.
Garrison at Panama Reinforced.

Page 2

Mrs. Pietzel Testifies.
Republicans Are in Trouble.
Forgeries on a Santiago Bank.

Page 3

Review of Recent Publications.
Young People's Baptist Convention.
No Action on Tammany Contests.
Silver Advocates Split.
Fist Fights by Tammany Men.
Works Started, Wages Advanced.

Page 5

Tories Still Far in the Lead.
Mr. Depew on British Politics.
No All-Night Licenses for Saloons.
New-York Not Well Represented.
Gypsies Start for the West.

Page 6

Amateurs to Race "Pro" Cyclists.
Defender Meets Vigilant To-day.

Page 7

Debts Larger than Assets.

Page 8

Trying to Inculpate William F. Henry.
Rattlesnakes and Copperheads.
Always a Deficit, Mr. Murphy Says.
No Laziness at State Camp.
Funds for Ireland's Cause.

Page 9

Many Uses for Electricity.
Sovereign Boycotts Bank Notes.
Engineer Martin of the Bridge Objects.
Mr. Hollister Made Fire Marshal.
Hearing in Newsam's Case.
Quackenbush's Claim on the Navy.
Million in Gold for Europe.
The Rev. Robert Collyer Not to Resign.

Page 10

Professionals Control Stock Market.

Page 12

Women Admitted to the Bar.

Page 13

Several Dwellings and Flats Sold.

Page 14

Want a New Apportionment.
Thinks She Is Hypnotized.

E. F. Rothermal Is Dying.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—E. F. Rothermal, the artist, is dying from cancer at his country home near here. Mr. Rothermal's best-known painting is the immense canvas "The Battle of Gettysburg," for which he was paid $25,000 by the State of Pennsylvania. The picture now hangs in the State Library at Harrisburg. Mr. Rothermal is about eighty years old.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	1894. Weather Bureau.	1895. Weather Bureau.	1895. Times.
3 A. M.	72	69	70
6 A. M.	72	69	69
9 A. M.	76	73	73
12 M.	84	75	78
4 P. M.	88	76	78
6 P. M.	86	73	77
9 P. M.	83	70	74
12 P. M.	79	70	73

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....74
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....72
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....79⅝
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....75

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1895.

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REPUBLICAN DISCORD.

Notwithstanding the evidence of discord that appears wherever a Republican meeting is held or politicians of the party give vent to their "views," it would be difficult to state any "issue" on which the party is divided in this State. Differences seem to have nothing to do with any principle or policy, but are caused entirely by the question of "control" in the organized action of the party. It is a question of Platt and anti-Platt, of "bossism" and representative action. The aim of Platt and his supporters is not to enlighten, persuade, or convince voters on any matter of public policy, but to control committees and conventions and to dictate nominations and appointments to office, and such division as exists is caused by opposition to their methods.

Recognizing the control of committees as the first principle of Platt tactics, the opposition is just now working for an increase of the State Committee which shall make it uncontrollable, save by a majority of its own members. Control of the State Committee has been the chief advantage of the "boss" for several years, and his one hope of securing the delegates to the State Convention from this city lay in control of the County Committee. That he obtained last Winter, in spite of the fact that at least three-fourths of the Republican voters of the city were opposed to his "bossism." He probably obtained it by false pretenses, holding out promises of offices and employments which proved not to be at his disposal; but having it, he will attempt to control through it the composition and conduct of local conventions. Revolt against such designs is at the bottom of all anti-Platt movements in the party, and they are not confined to this city. Preliminary meetings and local conventions are beginning to be held in different parts of the State, and everywhere appear the cut-and-dried plans of the Platt machine and a more or less vigorous opposition.

While the division has nothing to do with principle or policy in public affairs, it is not easy to see on what ground the party is going to conduct its canvass before the people this year, whichever faction may rule in committees and conventions. Certainly, if the Platt control continues, it will be difficult to frame a policy consistent with the past record that will invite the support of anybody but Platt Republicans. If the Platt control should be thrown off, consistency would not be necessary and the party would have an easier road toward public confidence.

The record of the last Legislature will be a heavy load to carry under Platt leadership, and without that leadership it will not need to be carried. In the latter case the blunders of the session may be repudiated by the party as Platt's, and reparation may be promised with some assurance that "stock will be taken" in the promise. The issue of "home rule" for cities and non-partisan administration of municipal affairs is still very much alive, and on that the Republicans have made a bad record in the last six months.

A new phase has been put upon the "home rule" question in this city by recent events, and the people are taking great interest in it. Shall the people of this city be compelled to submit to restrictions upon their Sunday life imposed by authority of the State against their own wishes and be expected to sustain their local authorities in enforcing them indefinitely? Will Republicans, who are alarmed at Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous enforcement of the excise law, take the ground that the obnoxious provision of the law shall be retained, with a view to conniving at its violation, or will they favor local option on the Sunday question? This is an issue which parties will have to face in the coming canvass, and the Republicans can face that or any other living issue with better countenance and more hope of public confidence without Platt's leadership than with it. With it, it will make little difference what the party says or promises on any subject.

MISSOURI, SILVER, AND VEST.

There is no reason in worrying about what the Democrats of Missouri will do on Aug. 6, when they meet to decide whether the party in that State shall be a free-silver organization or one for sound money. All the anxiety about the meeting appears to be with the advocates of free coinage, and it is more than half suspected that some of them would be grateful if the tide against free silver, which has set so strongly in Kentucky and other States recently regarded as hopelessly given over to free coinage, would "make" into Missouri and overwhelm the mistaken men who appear to be determined to force their party to adopt a policy of ruin to itself as well as unsafety to the country.

If the Missouri gathering could have been held immediately after the Altgeld people in Illinois had made their declaration for free coinage, the probability is that Missouri would have followed precipitately on Altgeld's silver trail. The check in Kentucky, it appears, has made an impression in Missouri, has strengthened the sound-money men of the State, and the efforts of sound-money Democrats all over the South in the last two months have encouraged them to undertake a stout fight against the committal of the Missouri Democrats to an unqualified 16-to-1 policy.

Missouri politicians who watch the movements of persons to discover indications of political tendencies are wondering why it was, if the coming convention was to be one of vital importance, that Senator Vest, who has been a shining advocate of free coinage, who never lost opportunity to speak for "the white metal," and who knew that this important convention was to be held, should leave Missouri and the country just as it was approaching and go to Europe for recreation.

The Governor of Missouri is a silver man. It is known that he is also desirous of succeeding Senator Vest. If the senior Senator has had enough foresight to see that a silver victory just now may not help him in 1897, when he must go before the Legislature, his visit to Europe may entitle him to greater reputation for political sagacity than he has yet enjoyed. With the chances of silver candidates destroyed, Vest might be in position to approve the later wisdom of his party and to undertake a contest as a sound-money man.

Should Missouri decide to stand or fall with silver, Vest will probably be regarded as having forfeited, by his absence at a critical time, the admiration and support of men who have been in the habit of calling him "a fighter." He only gives sound money indirect aid by absenting himself, so that if free silver should not be advocated as the Democratic policy, he will really not earn much more than a good-natured nod of approval from sound-money men for such assistance as he may indirectly contribute to the cause he hesitates boldly to oppose.

SOVEREIGN'S BOYCOTT.

General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor has issued a circular order to the members of that organization, to the Farmers' Alliance, to the People's Party, and to "reform" clubs generally calling upon them to "boycott the National banks." "On and after Sept. 1, 1895," he says, "let every Knight of Labor and every person whose love of justice is above the sordid interest of the tyrants refuse to accept National bank notes in payment for wages, produce, or in payment of any debt or obligation not made necessary by the limited legal-tender qualities of the notes." He explains that notes of National banks are legal tender only between the banks and between them and the Government and between the Government and the people. This is not strictly correct, as the notes are not legal tender for the interest or principal of United States bonds, nor for the redemption of United States notes, nor for the redemption of bank notes. Still, they are not legal tender for private debts, and the class appealed to by Mr. Sovereign are not likely to be forced to take them if they do not wish to do so.

It would be easy enough to ridicule this proposition and to show that it bears signs of an uneasy vanity on the part of its author, who has not of late attracted much attention. Nor have we any fear that much practical attention will be given to it. But since Mr. Sovereign holds a prominent position in an organization of wide extent, and since his views are regarded with respect by large numbers of men who are perhaps not in a situation to test them, it is worth while to examine the motive and methods of his latest scheme. The avowed motive is to injure the National banks. Of course, this could be done, if at all, only in the case of banks issuing notes to any amount, and very many banks have given up their circulation because it is not profitable. But suppose it practicable to cut down appreciably the circulation of bank notes, the only possible effect would be contraction of the currency, which Mr. Sovereign would hold to be an evil, he being a very convinced inflationist. He seems to think that greenbacks would take the place of the boycotted notes, but no new greenbacks could be issued for that purpose, and the total supply of currency would be diminished in proportion to the success of the boycott.

Mr. Sovereign would hardly regard this as an end worth making sacrifice for, and it is plain that what he urges on the workingmen and farmers would be a very serious sacrifice. These two classes sell their labor, the former exclusively and directly, the latter indirectly. If they refuse to sell for one of the kinds of money that are in common use and perfectly safe, they to that extent render the sale more difficult. They lessen their own market. They cut down the demand for what they have to sell. In the case of the workmen this is a peculiarly unprofitable thing to do, because his labor must be sold day by day. Whatever time he loses cannot be made up. It is gone forever. A farmer is a little better off, but not very much. He can keep some portions of his produce, such as are not perishable, but he is hardly in a condition to wait for a market a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

But supposing that all the workingmen and farmers of the country could by a boycott drive the banks out of the note-issuing business, what would they gain by it? If Mr. Sovereign had his way, they would get in place of the bank notes greenbacks or silver. Would that really be any better for them? It could not be better, since they can at any time change their bank notes for these forms of currency if they care to do so. It might be very much worse, for there is no certainty that greenbacks might not be issued in such quantities as to be worthless, and silver in such volume as to be worth much less than par. There may be better money than bank notes, and we hope some day to see it provided for. The workingmen and the farmers are entitled to the best. They would be great fools to inflict damage on themselves in the effort to get something worse than what they now have.

SANITARY PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

We recently directed attention to the successful attempts of the authorities in Brazil and Argentina to suppress incipient epidemics of Asiatic cholera in those countries. A few years ago infection introduced at Buenos Ayres from Italy caused an epidemic which spread throughout the southern half of the continent, and the total number of deaths was not less than 30,000. This year, although the disease appeared at Buenos Ayres, in Uruguay, at Rio Janeiro, and in the interior, some distance from Rio, and was present in those places for several months, it has been stamped out by the rigid enforcement of sanitary laws, and the total number of fatal cases was less than 400.

This was a notable achievement in the field of practical sanitation, and it indicates a great improvement of sanitary administration and methods in South America during the last half a dozen years. But the recent experience of Japan shows a more extraordinary advance in the same field.

For many years Japan has been exposed to cholera infection from China, and the islands have repeatedly been ravaged by epidemics originating in such infection. Not until 1877 were the first efforts to establish quarantine service and enforce sanitary laws made by the Japanese, and the work was begun then at the suggestion of resident European physicians. Between 1877 and 1890 there were several epidemics of the disease, and the sanitary administration was commonly weak and ineffective. After 1890 the islands were free from cholera until the Spring of the present year. The disease having broken out among the troops both in the Pescadores Islands and in Manchuria, it was brought home by returning soldiers, and in spite of the quarantine regulations—which are now very good—it not only entered the country at the seaports, but was carried into the interior.

It is difficult to enforce the best quarantine regulations successfully at ports of arrival in time of war. The excellence of Japan's sanitary administration is clearly shown, however, by the suppression of the disease after it had been carried to and had appeared in no less than twenty-four of the thirty-nine provinces of the main island. With cholera present in not less than a hundred towns, villages, or rural communities, into which it had been introduced by returned soldiers or other persons connected with the army, the sanitary authorities took up the work of suppression and prosecuted it so vigorously and successfully that in every one of the infected places, except the military ports at which the germs were imported, the disease was promptly stamped out after only one, or two, or at most half a dozen, cases had appeared. While cholera has not been completely suppressed at the infected ports—and may not be so long as returning soldiers from the army in China shall continue to be received—it has been restricted and very successfully treated there. Up to the middle of June the entire number of cases in Japan had been less than 1,400, although so large a part of the main island and so many places had been infected, and at that time, we understand, the disease had been stamped out except in two or three ports.

It has been pointed out by competent observers in Japan that in the work of establishing and perfecting its sanitary administration and in the task of controlling and suppressing the recent epidemic the Japanese Government has been neither assisted nor advised by experts from other lands. But the fact should not be overlooked that the Japanese Government has for some years past had in its service, as officers of the Imperial Board of Health, eminent sanitary and bacteriological experts of Japanese birth. The foremost of these is Dr. Kitasato, who studied under Koch in Berlin and was the associate of Behring while that bacteriologist was engaged in the experiments which led to the discovery of the diphtheria antitoxine. Indeed, Dr. Kitasato is entitled to a share of the credit attached to that discovery, and before his departure from Germany he had made instructive and valuable investigations concerning the immunization of animals and the use of what is now called serum-therapy. After he had become an officer of his own country's Board of Health, he discovered in China the characteristic bacillus of that ancient malady called "the plague."

For some years past Japan has been striving to bring to her islands and to exemplify there the most useful features and discoveries and practices of civilized lands. Modern sanitation was included in the scope of this undertaking. Her representatives were sent abroad to learn from those who were best equipped for teaching. They acquired the knowledge of Europe and returned to use it and to impart it to others of their own race. The world knows how it has been used in war; it will see hereafter how it can be utilized for the promotion of peaceful arts. It is not easy to say which is the more wonderful, the prompt adaptation of many useful features of European and American civilization by the people of that very interesting country, or the new impulse—and the origin of it—which led Japan to look abroad for the improvements which she has adopted.

CHARTER FOR SECOND-CLASS CITIES.

Undoubtedly the purpose of classifying cities in the new Constitution of this State was to facilitate their government under a uniform general charter for each class, though that was not absolutely required. Whether or not this would be practicable for cities of the first class differing so widely as New-York and Buffalo, there is nothing in the conditions of cities of the second class that makes different charters in the least necessary.

There are only four of these: Rochester, with a population of 144,834; Albany, with 97,120; Syracuse, with 91,944, and Troy, with 64,986. The Legislature at the last session provided for a commission of five members, to be appointed by the Governor, to prepare a common charter for these cities. Gov. Morton appointed ex-Judge Robert Earl of the Court of Appeals at the head of this commission, and took one member from each of the cities directly concerned. These are James G. Cutler of Rochester, Alden Chester of Albany, Michael E. Driscoll of Syracuse, and David M. Greene of Troy. The commission has given hearings in these several cities, and the task of dealing with various features of the charter has been assigned to different members.

It is expected that the reports of these individual members will be ready early in September, and that the commission will then work together in drafting a charter. It is gratifying to be assured that they are agreed upon certain fundamental principles which experience has approved, the first and most important of which is that a municipal corporation is to be treated as a business organization. This implies non-partisanship in its management. It is said that the commission favors concentrating executive responsibility in the Mayor by giving him the exclusive power of appointment, concentrating responsibility in departments by giving them single heads, and restricting Councils or Boards of Aldermen to functions of a purely legislative character.

The commission seems to be working on the right lines, and it will probably produce a good charter for this class of cities, but the danger is that the Legislature will not refrain from spoiling it with a view to keeping politics in city government. That will depend upon what kind of a Legislature we get.

BRITISH ELECTIONS AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

There is no difficulty in assigning causes for the Liberal defeat in England. The party is indeed in the condition of the woman who was murdered the other day, and of whom the doctor who was summoned declared that any one of a dozen wounds she had received was necessarily fatal. It may be doubted whether any one of the issues of domestic politics of which so much was said during the canvass had more to do with the result than the general feeling, which scarcely found articulate expression, that foreign questions were of urgent and increasing importance, and that in foreign politics the Conservative Party was more to be trusted than the Liberals.

We believe these conclusions to be just. The most evident fact about the foreign policy of France for the past few years has been the satisfaction that the French public seemed to find in representing Great Britain as being discomfited and humiliated, and the readiness of the French politicians to administer that gratification to their constituents. A good many of the politicians and a very large proportion indeed of the journalists have delivered themselves to the sport that is known in Washington as "tail twisting." In Washington it does no particular harm, because nobody really means anything by it, and the notion of war between England and the United States is not more abhorrent than really inconceivable to the people of either country. In Paris, however, this kind of talk may do a great deal of harm, for war between the countries is not out of the question, and the French politicians seem to think that tail twisting is as safe a diversion as they can indulge in. The tradition of "hereditary enemies" has by no means completely died out in either country. Of course, educated men no longer cherish it, but Hodge on one side of the Channel and Jacques Bonhomme on the other keep it carefully alive, and on the southern side of the Channel at least the prejudices of the peasantry are carefully conciliated by the politicians. The English protectorate in Egypt has formed a new source of irritation, and much of the colonial policy of France seems to be intended as a counter-irritant. On no other supposition is it easy to account for the French interference in cases in which France clearly has no business and England as clearly has. There was the Siamese case, upon which the two nations have come within what Lord Rosebery, then Foreign Secretary, afterward described as "a measurable distance" of war. The stake of England in Siam, as expressed by the figures of her commercial relations, is to the stake of France as thirty or forty to one, and yet France assumed to regulate and despoil Siam, under some pretext of exploration, without consulting anybody. Great Britain intervened only to the extent necessary to protect her trade. Her acquiescence in the French spoliation was not entirely creditable to her, and it was made the most of by the French jingoes, who promptly proclaimed the decay of the British Empire. The same proclamation was even more loudly made the other day when England abstained from interfering to nullify the treaty between Japan and China, which was entirely satisfactory to her as it stood. The result of the interference was hailed in France as a triumph over England, which it was not in the least, but which the French public apparently liked to think so.

We have already had occasion to note that an additional irritation seems to have been produced in France by the victory of the Conservatives, and this is a result perhaps not displeasing to the British elector. The Conservatives are regarded as the more trustworthy custodians of British interests abroad. They are still the aristocratic party, and Matthew Arnold has pointed out how an aristocratic Government tends to give dignity and stability to the foreign policy of a Government. It was under a Government distinctly aristocratic that Great Britain made the conquests all over the world which France seems now to be challenging her to defend. Moreover, the feeling that the Conservatives are the safer party in foreign politics has derived sustenance from the career of Mr. Gladstone, whose foreign policy has not been by any means the most successful or distinguished part of his career, who has always seemed to many of his countrymen too much of a humanitarian to be enough of a patriot, and whose latest labor it has been easy to represent as a relaxation of the ties that hold the British Empire together. It is thus seen to have been a fortunate thought of Lord Salisbury's to call the Duke of Devonshire into his councils, practically as a Minister of National Defense. For the Duke, who is in politics what a generation ago would have been called a Whig, and whose soundness upon all questions touching the greatness and unity of the empire has never been questioned, is also one of the greatest "territorial magnates" in England, and his appointment recalls the traditions of the days when the British foreign policy was aggressive and conquering.

THE ALCOHOL PARAGRAPH.

Interest in the alcohol rebate paragraph of the new Tariff act is revived on account of the published statement that certain persons have decided to ask the courts to compel a payment of the rebates, and now we shall see numerous references in the Republican papers to what some of them, a few months ago, called "the stupid mistake of the Democrats." The truth is, as those who have read the official reports of the proceedings of the last Congress know very well, that the paragraph in question was written by and inserted in the Tariff bill upon the motion of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, whose purpose appears to have been to "put the Democrats in a hole," and that the Republicans refused, after the nature and probable effect of the paragraph had been disclosed, to permit the passage of the House bill which provided a remedy.

The Philadelphia Press, referring to the proposed appeal to the courts, recently said: "It is probable that Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, at whose instance this section was added to the law, will have something to say in the matter when Congress shall convene." Better late than never. The Senator could not find an opportunity at the last session of Congress to say anything about it. Immediately after the final passage of the bill, with the alcohol paragraph which Mr. Hoar had induced the Finance Committee to insert, Senator Sherman hastened to inform the Senate that the paragraph, if enforced, "would sacrifice the revenues of the Government to the amount of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year by practically destroying the greater part of the revenue from whisky." Then, having procured by means of the Aldrich-Gorman alliance the passage of a resolution preventing any remedial legislation, the Republican Senators rejoiced over the failure of the Democrats of the Finance Committee to perceive the trap which the Senator from Massachusetts had set for them. The House passed a supplementary bill repealing the paragraph, but when this bill came up in the Senate action upon it was prevented by the Republicans.

Having set the trap and having seen the Democrats—who had courteously accepted the paragraph which he offered—step into it, the Senator from Massachusetts discreetly remained away from the sessions, and was not present when the effect of the legislation was pointed out by Mr. Sherman or when his Republican associates refused to permit the passage of the remedial bill. But the voting pairs which he had arranged showed that if he had been present he would have joined his associates in preventing any modification of the paragraph which may, as Mr. Sherman said, "practically destroy the greater part of the revenue from whisky." His explanation, if he shall make one in December next, may be interesting, but it will have been delayed too long. In their comments upon the proceedings which are to take the question into the courts our Republican contemporaries should not overlook the origin of the obnoxious paragraph and the refusal of the Republican Senators to permit the repeal or any modification of it.

Lord Rosebery has written a letter to The London Times about the Duke of Argyll, which shows that his cheerfulness is unimpaired by his Parliamentary defeat, and that he entered into the calamitous campaign with the same "gayety of heart" that animated M. Emile Ollivier in 1870. He begins by saying that he is obliged to the Duke, not only for sending The Times the letter he had promised to Lord Rosebery, "but also for answering it for himself." It appears the Duke had taxed him with inconsistency about the House of Lords, and given extracts from his speeches to prove the point. After endeavoring to reconcile the extracts, Lord Rosebery adds: "The Duke is a loose but spirited controversialist. He apparently considers that all that is not repeated is retracted. This is the principle that makes some sermons, both religious and political so extremely tedious." He cites from the Duke's own speech a confession that he had on different occasions voted for and against the same principle of legislation, and observes: "In me such an avowal would be dubbed inconsistency; in his Grace it is, no doubt, something higher and holier, but I know not what." Evidently the reverses of his party do not dampen the spirits of its cheerful chief; but it is doubtful whether the party will be much consoled by the evidence of this fact.

It is worth noting, by any one not altogether drowned in maudlin sentimentality, that when the female relatives of Maria Barbella, or Barberi, whichever it is, went to take leave of the girl before her departure for Sing Sing, two of them were found to be armed with long, sharp stilettos. Of course this fact will not prevent even one of a lot of soft hearted and heated people from signing petitions and writing letters for the purpose of saving this murderess from the penalty of her crime, and yet nothing could cast a clearer light on the whole case or more indubitably prove the habits and character of the class and family of which Maria is a logical, inevitable, and extremely dangerous type.

It is most annoying to notice that, though a general revival of trade and industry is manifesting itself all over the world, there is one line of business which insists on remaining depressed, which refuses to "look up," and which is apparently trying to give our Republican contemporaries at least one excuse for continuing to deny that times are changing for the better. None of them, singularly enough, has yet seized upon this one remaining confirmation for calamity arguments, and however much like a piece of political supererogation the calling their attention to the matter may seem to be, yet it is worth the doing just for the sake of hearing them, for once, say something that is founded on facts. The languishing business to which reference has been made is that of Kings. For them, poor fellows! the financial outlook is still a dismal one, and wages show no tendency to rise. There is the King of Sweden, for instance—a competent, experienced man, sober and industrious, in good standing with his union, and respected, if not particularly loved, by his employers. Two years ago his pay was cut from 360,000 to 256,000 kroners a year, or over 30 per cent., and though he has since made repeated efforts to get things back on the old basis, no success has attended them. Only this week the Storthing has again declared that the unfortunate King must get along the best he can on his diminished wages, and strongly intimated that, if he chose to strike, there were dozens and scores of skilled workmen in his line who were out of a job, and would be only too willing to work for even less than he is now getting. And yet people defend the new tariff! They talk about prosperity, just because a few hundred cotton, woolen, and iron mills have raised wages, quite forgetting the King of Sweden, whose wife hasn't had a new dress for more than ten minutes!

Philadelphia has invented a new scheme for raising funds for worthy charities. It consists in the organization of "trolley parties," a form of diversion which consists in hiring a lot of street cars, all brilliantly lighted and gayly ornamented with flags, and then stringing them together in a long train, upon which everybody who chooses to buy a ticket from the managers of the affair is allowed to take passage for a hilarious ride from one end of the line to the other and back again. Thursday night sixty-one cars were chartered to accommodate the people who desired to help the German Hospital and amuse themselves at the same time in this peculiar way. Three thousand tickets were sold, it is said, from which an arithmetician might deduce that a good many of the purchasers got no ride, but that is a small matter, and perhaps no one noticed it. Anyhow, there was a band, and the excursionists sang "After the Ball"—it was Thursday, remember, not Sunday—and besought the sympathetic onlookers to "Say 'O Revor!' and Not 'Good-bye.'" Whether any of them did so or not the Philadelphia papers fail to state, but it was a great occasion, and the German Hospital is much richer in consequence.

ENTERTAINED ON THE VALIANT

A Dinner Given in Bar Harbor by Mrs Townsend in Honor of William K. Vanderbilt—Arrivals.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 19.—Social gayety to-night centred on board William K. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Valiant. Mrs. R. H. Townsend of Washington, D. C., gave a dinner this evening in honor of Mr. Vanderbilt, after which the party adjourned to the Valiant to join the company of invited guests already there.

Those present at Mrs. Townsend's house were William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Sturgis of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham of New-York, Miss Jeane Struthers of Philadelphia, Joseph Harriman of New-York, Mr. Lyding, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Beach of New-York, Fernando Yznaga, Miss Brice, Miss Wallach, and Miss Becknap of New-York.

The party took the boat to Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht at 11 o'clock. The grand saloon was fitted up for dancing. Yachting flags and insignia were grouped effectively about the walls. The orchestra was hidden behind a screen of ferns and potted plants.

Mr. Vanderbilt opened the ball with Mrs Townsend, who wore white satin and valenciennes lace. Prominent among those present were M. le Ghait, the Belgian Minister; Raymond le Ghait, Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Mr. Pendleton Bowler, Mr. Bodine, Mr. Lawrence, J. C. McCoy of New-York, W. H. Hare of New-York, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham, Mrs. and Miss Bend, William Lahnbeer, Miss Norton, and Miss Hoyt of New-York, Llewelyn Barry, Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, and Count Szechenyi.

The Kebo Valley Club is becoming a mecca for New-Yorkers. All the prominent New-York society people here have joined, or have signified their intention of doing so. Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago and her two sons arrived Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago are members at Kebo.

Mrs. Alexander of New-York has arrived. She is at the Roberts cottage. Mr. Alexander will arrive the second week in August.

Miss Davidge of New-York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Scott of New-York, who have been abroad ever since they were married, late last season, are on their way here. Miss Thompson and Miss Morris of New-York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard at Greens Court.

Miss Tudor of New-York is the guest of the Misses Garland at Eaenfield Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Maier of New-York arrived to-day, and are at the Parker Cottage. They have joined Kebo for the season.

Miss White is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle at Donaque. Miss Crehore of New-York is the guest of Mrs. Robert Amory at the Eyrie.

It has been whispered about that prominent New-Yorkers have won and lost large sums of money lately at the Mount Desert Reading Room, one of the fashionable clubs here.

More Gifts for College Dormitories.

From The Philadelphia Times.

William W. Frazier, who by virtue of his gift to the University of Pennsylvania's new dormitory system gains the right extended to all contributors of $10,000 or more, of naming one of the houses or "inns" in the system, has chosen "Franklin" for his. Students living therein will state their address as Franklin Stairway. Others who have a like privilege, but who have not announced as yet their titles, are Charles C. Harrison, Alfred C. Harrison, Thomas F. Dolan, Robert E. Foerderer, William M. Singerly, Hugh Craig, Jr., Alice D. Craig Hatfield, Burnham, Williams & Company, the Misses Blanchard, Thomas McKean, E. H. Fitler, J. E. Bayard, and Richard F. Loper, fourteen in all.

TORIES HOLD THEIR OWN

Liberals Manage to Carry Mr. Gladstone's Old District.

EX-SECRETARY ASQUITH ALSO WINS

But the Unionists Have a Clean Lead of Fifty-three, with One-Third of the Country Yet to Hear From.

LONDON, July 18.—Up to midnight the returns from the elections were as follows:

Conservatives	270
Unionists	48
Liberals	88
McCarthyites	43
Parnellites	6
Total	455
Whole number of seats	670

Total Conservative gain so far, 53; Unionist, 16; Liberal, 16, making the net Unionist gain 53 seats.

The division of parties in the House of Commons returned in the general election of June, 1892, was as follows:

Conservatives and Unionists	315
Liberals	345
Parnellites	9

The returns to-day are somewhat less favorable to the Unionists. The success of ex-Home Secretary Asquith, in East Fifeshire, and of Sir T. D. Carmichael in Midlothian, Mr. Gladstone's old district, have given heart to the Liberals and disappointed their opponents, who were almost certain that they would capture both seats.

The Unionists experienced other unpleasant surprises in Dumfrieshire, the Lichfield division of Staffordshire, Londonderry, and North Tyrone. In the first two named constituencies the Liberals captured the seats from the Liberal Unionists; in Londonderry Mr. Knox, a Nationalist, defeated the Conservative candidate, and North Tyrone will be represented by a Liberal instead of a Conservative.

Nevertheless, on the day's returns, the Unionists go one better than the opposition, while several material reductions in Liberal votes, and increases in Unionist votes are to be noted. Exceptions to this, however, are not wanting.

Results of Contested Elections.

The vote by districts is as follows:

Elgin Burghs.—Alex Asher, (Lib.,) 1,853; C. O. Gordon, (Union.,) 1,161. Mr. Asher was returned in 1892 by a majority of 541.

Essex, Maldon Division.—C. H. Strutt, (Con.,) 4,618; Cyril Dodd, (Lib.,) 4,066. In 1892 Mr. Dodd was returned by 162 majority.

Cardiganshire.—Vaughan Davies, (Lib.,) 4,927; J. Hartford, (Con.,) 3,748. Liberal majority in 1892, 1,971.

Devonshire, Torquay Division.—Mr. Philpotts, (Con.,) 4,295; F. L. Barratt, (Lib.,) 4,030. In 1892 the Conservative majority was 394.

Dumfriesshire.—R. Souttar, (Lib.,) 3,965; W. J. Maxwell, (Union.,) 3,952. Unionist majority in 1892, 274.

Durham, Bishop Auckland Division.—J. M. Paulton, (Lib.,) 5,032; G. E. Markham, (Con.,) 3,735. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 3,177.

Edinburghshire, Midlothian Division.—Sir T. Gibe Carmichael, (Lib.,) 4,669; the Hon. L. Dalrymple, (Union.,) 3,631. Mr. Gladstone's majority in this division in 1892 was 790.

Fifeshire, East Division.—H. H. Asquith, (Lib.,) 4,332; J. Gilmour, (Union.,) 3,616. In 1892 Mr. Asquith's majority was 294.

Glamorgan, Middle Division.—S. T. Evans, (Lib.,) 5,612; J. E. Vaughan, (Con.,) 2,935. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 4,216.

Gloucester, Stroud Division.—C. A. Cripps, (Con.,) 5,175; C. P. Allen, (Lib.,) 4,514. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 203.

Herefordshire, Ross Division.—M. Biddulph, (Union.,) 4,573; A. Withey, (Lib.,) 2,828. In this division the Unionists had 457 majority in 1892.

Kent, Faversham Division.—F. G. Barnes, (Con.,) 5,738; Samuel Barrow, (Lib.,) 4,557. In 1892 the Conservative majority was 201.

Lancashire, Widnes Division.—J. S. Gilliat, (Con.,) 3,973; H. W. Deacon, (Lib.,) 3,456; Conservative majority, 517; gain, 222.

Lincolnshire, Sleaford Division.—Henry Chaplin, (Con.,) 4,673; W. S. Fox, (Lib.,) 2,687. In 1892 Mr. Chaplin was elected by 907 majority.

Londonderry.—E. F. V. Knox, (National.,) 2,033; J. Ross, (Con.,) 1,995. In 1893 Mr. Ross was elected by 26 majority.

Monmouthshire, South Division.—Col. F. C. Morgan, (Con.,) 5,815; Clifford Cory, (Lib.,) 5,293. In 1892 Col. Morgan's majority was 721.

Northamptonshire, Middle Division.—J. Pender, (Con.,) 5,081; C. R. Spencer, (Lib.,) 4,802. In 1892 the Liberals carried the district by 432 majority.

Northumberland, Wansbeck Division.—Charles Fenwick, (Lib.,) 5,627; J. Harris, (Con. and Labor,) 2,422. The Liberal majority in 1892 was 2,776.

Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe Division.—J. E. Ellis, (Lib.,) 5,722; G. Murray Smith, (Unionist,) 5,119; Liberal majority, 633; loss, 159.

Staffordshire, Lichfield Division.—H. C. Fulford, (Lib.,) 3,902; Major L. Darwin, (Union.,) 3,858. In 1892 the Unionist candidate was returned by 11 majority.

Suffolk, Stowmarket Division.—J. Malcolm, (Con.,) 5,144; Henry Walker, (Lib.,) 3,701. The Liberal majority in this division in 1892 was 144.

Tipperary, South Division.—J. F. Mandeville, (National.,) 1,723; Mr. Moore, (Parnell.,) 1,222. In 1892 Mr. Mandeville's majority was 1,998.

Tyrone, North Division.—Sergeant Hamphill, (Lib.,) 2,918; W. Wilson, (Con.,) 2,857. In 1892 the Conservative candidate had 49 majority.

Wiltshire, Chippenham Division.—Sir J. D. Poynder, (Con.,) 3,808; J. Thornton, (Lib.,) 3,390. The Conservative majority in 1892 was 229.

Yorkshire, Keighley Division.—John Brigg, (Lib.,) 5,036; W. Bairstow, (Con.,) 4,196; Liberal majority, 840. At the last election the Liberal candidate was returned without opposition. Philip Snowdon was to have contested the district in the labor interest, but he withdrew.

Yorkshire, Holmfirth Division.—H. J. Wilson, (Lib.,) 5,091; Mr Rainch, (Con.,) 3,459. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 2,323.

Non-Contested Elections.

The following additional members have been returned without opposition:

Antrim, Middle Division.—The Hon. R. T. O'Neill, (Con.)

Cavan, East Division.—S. Young, (National.)

Galway, Connemara Division.—Mr. O'Malley, (National.)

Galway, South Division.—D. Sheehy, (National.)

Kilkenny, South Division.—S. Morris, (National.)

Longford, South Division.—Edward Blake, (National.)

Sussex, Horsham Division.—H. Johnstone, (Con.)

Sir Henry Irving Honored.

LONDON, July 19.—A casket containing an illuminated address subscribed to by the British members of the theatrical profession was presented to Sir Henry Irving in the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon. The theatre was crowded with actors and actresses. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Bancroft, the well-known English actor, and Mr. Irving made an appropriate reply. The casket, which contains 100 ounces of gold, is of exquisite design, in crystal, with twelve gold Ionic columns.

New-York Lawyer in Trouble.

LONDON, July 19.—Geoffrey Atherstein Perkins, who is said to be a New-York lawyer, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning on the charge of blackmailing a coffee house keeper named Window, through accusing him of having assaulted a woman.

There is no such name in the New-York City Directory.

Four Peerages Gazetted.

LONDON, July 19.—The following peerages were gazetted to-day: Lord Houghton as the Earl of Crewe, Sir Henry B. Loch as Baron Loch of Dryiaw, Sydney James Stern, M. P., as Baron Wandsworth, and James Williamson, M. P., as Baron Ashton.

To Confer on Copyright.

LONDON, July 19.—The British Society of Authors has appointed Hall Caine a delegate to confer with the Canadian authorities and statesmen on the subject of copyright. He will sail for Canada in September.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—It is stated that one of the matters which Third Assistant Secretary Rockhill of the State Department, will investigate in his trip abroad to inspect the Consular Service is the peculiar condition of things which prevails in the Consulate at Tangier, Morocco. At the instigation of The New-York Times an investigation was had a few years ago as to abuses of the protégé system which prevails there. As a result of that investigation hundreds of unhappy beings who had been kept in the vilest of Moorish dungeons for years for no other offense than that of borrowing money at usurious rates from Moorish money lenders and being unable to repay the debts when due, were released, and the scene of their enlargement was vividly described at the time.

The system of protection as applied to the foreign Consuls in Morocco is peculiar and is such as prevails in no other country. The Sultan of Morocco permits the Consuls to designate certain persons, who are termed protegés of the particular nation that designates them, and who are themselves exempted from the operation of Moorish laws, while retaining the privilege of enforcing those cruel and harsh enactments against those who may offend them. Evidence submitted to the State Department discloses that these privileges almost invariably are granted for consideration. Any Jewish or Moorish merchant holding protection papers from the United States Consul can sue, but may not be sued, and can transgress all the laws of the country with comparative impunity.

Great reforms were introduced into the application of this protection system in consequence of the discussion originated by The New-York Times. But other abuses seem to have grown up since. There was an intention at one time of entirely abolishing the system of granting protection, but in 1888 the United States Consul at Tangier earnestly reported against it. He said:

I came here strongly imbued with impressions unfavorable to the protégé system by reason of the scandalous abuses that had grown up under the system, and prepared to adopt sweeping measures of reform. But at that time I knew nothing of the total abstinence of law in the Government of this country and of the consequent necessity of some form of protection, a necessity which residence here cannot fail to demonstrate to an unprejudiced observer.

Consul Lewis, while thus advocating the retention of the protégé system, advanced a most extraordinary proposition. He said that the Sultan of Morocco was swindled habitually out of his revenues by his own officers, and to obviate this in future he recommended a revision of treaty relations, so that the Consular officers should be permitted to pay some regular fixed tax to the Sultan himself for the privilege of granting protégé papers, "so that his Majesty's exchequer might receive the full benefit, free from the well-known peculations of his subordinates, and the taxpayers be free from any attempts at extortion." As a matter of course, this remarkable suggestion never has received the serious attention of the State Department.

The latest complication arising out of the protégé system is connected with the subject of slavery. It seems that, in addition to the privilege of lending money at 100 per cent, and enforcing collection by imprisonment, the protégés of the United States in Morocco also engage in the slave trade, or at least many of them are owners of slaves. The co-operation of the United States Government has been asked to prevent the further continuance of slavery under the protection of the United States flag. This is one of the matters which it is understood Secretary Rockhill will endeavor to personally investigate while abroad.

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The well-intended purpose of the United States Government in instituting proceedings for criminal libel against Mr. Caesar Celso Moreno, or Mr. Celso Caesar Moreno, as he sometimes calls himself, is in danger of being frustrated. The object of the Government was to put a stop to the absolutely groundless attacks on the personal integrity of the Italian Ambassador, Baron de Fava, by this man Moreno. But Mr. Moreno rejoices in the opportunity thus given him of airing his visionary theories, and announces that his prosecution affords him an opportunity he long has been waiting for.

The obscure little newspaper in which the original libel appeared probably never would have been read by any one whose opinion was of value. Moreno now will have an opportunity of spreading his slanders broadcast, and though, of course, they will prove as baseless as all his previous utterances against the Italian Ambassador have been shown to be, he will have an opportunity of advertising himself and causing considerable personal annoyance to the amiable Italian Ambassador. Moreno says that he will be his own attorney, and that he will put Baron de Fava upon the stand and cross-examine him for a week, if necessary, when the case should come on for trial in October.

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The examination which the American Line steamship St. Louis is to take some time in the coming month in the English Channel, to demonstrate her fitness both for mail service and also for an auxiliary war vessel of the United States is looked forward to with much interest by officials, and some surprise is expressed that the owners of this magnificent ship should attempt to surround the official trial with a mantle of secrecy. The particular contract that the St. Louis will compete for is as follows:

From New-York to Antwerp, calling at Southampton and one French port—either Boulogne, Havre, or Cherbourg, at the option of the Department—once a week, fifty-two trips a year, in vessels of the first class. Bond required with bid, $60,000.

For this a heavy subsidy will be paid. The Secretary of the Navy has in writing intimated that he would have no possible objection to representatives of the press being present to report the trial trip. The Postmaster General is understood to entertain similar views, but the officials of the American Steamship Company deem it politic to pursue a different course and keep the announcement of the results of the trial within their own personal control.

Relationship in the English Cabinet.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The number of near relations by blood or marriage in the new Administration is interesting. We have a father and son, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Austen Chamberlain; a father-in-law and a son-in-law, Lord Salisbury and Lord Selborne; two brothers, Messrs. Arthur and Gerald Balfour; an uncle and two nephews, Lord Salisbury and the Messrs Balfour, and two brothers-in-law, Lord George Hamilton and Lord Lansdowne. It is very generally stated that, in the event of the new Government having a majority at the general election, Mr. W. J. Lowther will be nominated for the post of Chairman of Committees. This will again introduce to office another near relation of Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Lowther is a nephew by marriage of Lord Salisbury, and a first cousin of the new Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley.

It is remarkable that, although the Liberal Unionists have secured posts in the Government in the ratio of one to every seven of their number in the House of Commons, in a Cabinet of nineteen members only four—if we place Mr. Goschen among the Conservatives, only three, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Aylestone, (Sir H. James,) and Mr. Chamberlain—are Liberal Unionists. The large number of Ministers comprised within the Cabinet gives significance to the circumstances indicated by The Times that a select few "will constitute an inner circle." The nominal Cabinet Ministers, consisting largely of Unionist "hacks," will be sent for on special occasions when Mr. Chamberlain seems inclined to be troublesome as out-voters and "utility men," on whose services Lord Salisbury can rely.

New Normal Schools for Illinois.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

De Kalb has been selected as the site for the Northern Illinois Normal Institute. At the last regular session of the Legislature bills were passed authorizing the building of two Normal Schools, one each for Northern and Eastern Illinois. The appropriation was $50,000 for each school. De Kalb offered sixty acres of land and also to advance the $50,000 appropriated by the State, and agreed to furnish the water and electric lights for the building, besides doing all the necessary landscape gardening. The city offered to pay $20,000 in cash toward erecting the buildings. Mr. Haish, a wealthy barb wire manufacturer, subscribed $10,000 to erect a gymnasium for the school. Besides this they agreed to pay freight on building material to the extent of $10,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John B. Stanchfield of Elmira is at the Hoffman.

—Judge Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira is at the Normandie.

—Anibal Cruz, Secretary of the Chilean Legation at Washington, is at the St. James.

—Gen. Roy Stone of Washington, D. C., and Assemblyman James W. Husted of Peekskill are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, Baron Trentler of Germany, and William M. Cramp of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Judge A. B. Hagner of Washington, D. C.; Judge R. R. Nelson of Minnesota, and Surgeon Col. Taylor of the British Army are at the Fifth Avenue.

MR. DEPEW TALKS POLITICS

Being in London, He Does as Englishmen Are Doing.

THEY ARE KNEE DEEP IN ELECTIONS

Therefore the Union League Club Peach Turns Up His Trousers and Wades in Like All the Others.

LONDON, July 19.—Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York, and his son, who arrived at Southampton yesterday on the American Line steamer Paris, are at the Savoy Hotel. Mr. Depew's private sitting room windows overlook the Thames. A number of vases with fresh flowers were in the room, which the sunlight made cheerful and bright.

Asked what he thought of the English political situation, he said:

"I believe the great loss at the polls which the Liberals have sustained is the best thing that could have happened to them. Their defeat will enable them to get rid of the small and noisy Socialist minority within their ranks, for which the party has been held responsible, and which has frightened the country. The Liberals are virtually without representation in the House of Lords, and the Liberal Party can never hope for the success of its programme until the Second Chamber, like the United States Senate, fairly reflects the sentiment of both parties. The Liberals have been defeated because their party was composed of such conglomerate elements, many of them wholly antagonistic to one another.

"Times have also been bad in the United Kingdom, and to a great extent this state of affairs has been ascribed to the financial policy of the late Government. The rural artisan and the laboring man have both been led to believe that this is the reason for the lack of employment. The beer and liquor interests have also been overwhelmingly strong, but fair-minded Englishmen whom I have met regard the local veto as the principal cause of the overthrow of the Liberals."

Mr. Depew was asked what, in his opinion, would be the effect of the election upon the Irish question. He said:

"The election puts the Irish in a very delicate and difficult position. Their enemies will be in power in the House of Commons for seven years, and unanimously in control in the House of Lords. What the Tories hope for is that the condition of affairs will incite the physical force party to acts of violence which the Tories will make use of to frighten the English and Scotch electors. The problem confronting the Irish leaders is, can they hold their impatient people upon the lines of the Constitution which Mr. Parnell laid down when the fight is so long and discouraging?

"If violence is averted in Ireland, the Liberals will stand by the home rulers, and in the next election home rule will be the prominent feature of their programme, though the question of ending or mending the House of Lords will be the leading feature of their platform. But if the Irish do not remain unanimous there is great danger that the Liberals will drop home rule, and thus relegate the Irish to the position they occupied before Mr. Parnell consolidated them.

"There is no doubt that the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists have coalesced to the extent that they will act as one party. The Unionists will exist as a separate party only in order to give a democratic and radical side to the coalition."

As to the likelihood of the Irish avoiding disunion and remaining compact and unanimous, Mr. Depew said:

"The pressure of the Irish in the United States and the colonies, who are numerous and prosperous, is in favor of unity of action, and will be likely to compel the Irish representatives in the House of Commons to act harmoniously. In the end the Irish will obtain home rule, but not before the House of Lords has been mended. If the Irish remain united they may force the Conservative Government to grant them a modified measure of home rule. Every experiment in this line is an advance toward something else."

Mr. Depew will remain in London ten days, during which time he will acquaint himself with the results of the recent International Railway Congress and examine the conditions of the export and import trade in England, in the light of its bearing upon the demand for American products. The revival of business, he thinks, looks permanent.

St. Clair McKelway of The Brooklyn Eagle, who is in this city, has given his views on the political turnover in Great Britain. He says that the Liberals lacked a great leader, and were also weighted down with a variety of non-related "isms," separately championed by men both loud and little. He adds that the Tories will load Ireland with favors in lieu of rights, and that all that sugar can do will be done, unless there is disorder in Ireland, in which case coercion will be again applied.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR CUBANS

Strange Ship Obtains War Supplies at Ocho Rios.

KINGSTON, July 19.—It is a pretty well-established fact that another filibustering expedition has either landed in Cuba, or is hovering off the coast, awaiting an opportunity to land.

Last Tuesday a strange ship sailed from Ocho Rios, having on board a number of filibusters, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. It has been learned that the war material had been concealed for months in a vault near Ocho Rios, in order to prevent its confiscation by the British authorities.

The vessel was noticed Monday riding at anchor, but no particular attention was paid to her. The supposition is that the men, guns, and ammunition were taken off to her Monday night, and, as soon as the cargo was stored and the light served, she put to sea. She was not molested in any way.

Cuban sympathizers here are congratulating themselves upon the successful dispatch of the expedition.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—A body of insurgents attacked the town of El Cobre yesterday, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

PARIS, July 19.—Le Temps has a Madrid dispatch saying that official advices confirm the report of a desperate fight between Cuban insurgents and the escort of Captain General Martinez Campos, between Manzanillo and Bayamo.

The young Spanish soldiers displayed desperate valor. They formed a square around the Captain General, and repelled the fierce charges made by the rebel cavalry. Gen. Santocildes was killed while heading a charge to cover the column's retreat.

Gen. Campos then directed the retreat with brilliant intrepidity. He brought in all the wounded, and checked the furious attacks of the insurgents, who maintained their pursuit to Bayamo. Upon arriving at Bayamo, Gen. Campos telegraphed to Gens, Valdes and Navarro to hasten from Santiago de Cuba and Holguin with their respective forces of 1,000 and 1,500 men.

Letters from Gen. Campos report that the rebellion is gaining ground in the central provinces owing to the rains paralyzing the movements of the Spanish troops. During June there were 2,900 cases of yellow fever among the troops. Of those attacked 104 died.

CLARENCE SEDGWICK A SUICIDE

He Was a Retired Manufacturing Jeweler and Was Wealthy.

PARIS, July 19.—Clarence Sedgwick of New-York committed suicide in a hotel in the Rue Richer to-day.

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that Mr. Sedgwick went to Paris alone, leaving a party of friends in London. He frequently changed his hotel. Every morning he went out with an interpreter, returning late at night under the influence of liquor.

The interpreter entered Mr. Sedgwick's room this morning and found the floor flooded with blood, and the bedclothes soaked. The body was in an adjoining dressing room, with the head almost severed from the trunk.

Mr. Sedgwick had tried to cut his throat with a razor. Not inflicting a fatal wound, he dragged himself along the floor to the dressing room, where, with another razor, he again slashed his throat with such force that he broke the handle of the razor.

In his pockets were found French notes to the amount of $3,000.

Clarence W. Sedgwick was a prosperous manufacturing jeweler, with an excellent mercantile reputation. He had been quite successful in business, and had amassed a comfortable fortune.

He had extensive workshops at 25 East Twentieth Street, where he employed fifty skilled mechanics. Mr. Sedgwick leaves a wife and an aged mother at their home, at 640 Madison Avenue.

TIDAL WAVE ON CHILE'S COAST.

It Was Preceded by Several Severe Earthquakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—South American advices brought to-day by the steamer San Blas state that the south coast of Peru and the coast of Chile north of Valparaiso have been visited by a tidal wave, which has done a great deal of damage.

Earthquake shocks preceded the marine disturbance. At Serena, May 18, at 1:30 A. M., a severe earthquake, lasting forty-five seconds, occurred. At 3:55 another shock followed. The shocks were felt along the coast, and May 31 there were several severe shocks. After one of them, the sea made an erruption to a distance of 200 meters.

At Coblja, June 1, the steamer Mendoza was unable to enter, owing to the rough state of the sea. The pier in Minchilla Bay has been swept away.

At Chanaral, Chile, the sea was greatly agitated, and the destruction of the telegraph cables was threatened. The sea rose considerably, and the water entered 150 yards inland, inundating the telegraph offices.

At Guanillos the wharf, a lighter, and the sloop Tarapaca were destroyed.

At Tocopilla three lighters were sunk, the wharf belonging to the Tocopilla establishment was destroyed, and the railway wharf damaged.

Callao Harbor suffered from a heavy high tide, but little damage was done.

ARRESTED FOR KILLING STAMBULOFF.

Three Men in Custody, One the Secretary of Major Panitza.

SOFIA, July 19.—M. Georgieff, formerly secretary to Major Panitza, who was executed some years ago after having been convicted of treason, has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the assassins of ex-Prime Minister Stambuloff.

Three arrests have now been made of men implicated in the assassination. Two of the prisoners are believed to have been accomplices in the murder, while the other was actually concerned in it. Three gendarmes have been dismissed and will be tried for not protecting M. Stambuloff.

Prime Minister Stolloff has expressed his profound regret to Mme. Stambuloff, but says it will be impossible for him to attend the funeral.

A leaflet written in an illiterate style has been put in circulation urging that Prince Ferdinand be compelled to abdicate, and that Arsen, the son of the late Count von Hartenau, (Prince Alexander of Battenberg,) formerly of Bulgaria, be placed on the throne.

Bulgarians Defeat Turks.

SOFIA, July 19.—A serious fight has occurred on the Turko-Macedonian frontier between a force of insurgents, stated to have numbered 5,000, and a body of Turkish troops. The latter were defeated, with a loss of 600 men.

Duke of Genoa on the Columbia.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19.—The Duke of Genoa to-day visited the United States cruiser Columbia. He will inspect the American Line steamer Paris to-morrow.

LATE RENTERS OF NEWPORT COTTAGES

The Demand for Summer Houses Continues—To-day's Bicycle Meet.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—The cottage-renting season is not yet over. Mrs. J. A. Hamilton of New-York to-day leased the Pumpelly cottage, Gibbs Avenue, for the remainder of the season. This is the fourth rental of the week.

The bicycle meet of society ladies and gentlemen will be an event of to-morrow. The original plan was to ride in the evening, but that conflicted with several dinners, and it has been decided to have the meet in the morning. Several of the ladies have withdrawn, and there will be a lesser number of them in line than men. Breakfast will be served at the Country Clubhouse. Mrs. W. S. Wells will give the breakfast.

Arrivals at the cottages to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Garret Van Alen of Albany, visiting Mrs. George H. Draper; B. B. Edwards of Pittsburg, visiting Benjamin Thaw; C. L. Robert of London, visiting C. R. Robert; Miss Tolfee and Cambridge Livingston, visiting Mrs. M. E. Garrison; Miss Walton, visiting Mrs. Isaac Bell; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tiffany, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Coleman; Lawrence A. Stockton, visiting Col. George R. Fearing. Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring arrived to-night to remain over Sunday with Mrs. Waring.

John J. Wysong and Henry Clews, Jr., returned from New-York to-night. Other arrivals to-day were George W. Raymond, S. B. Hunt, John C. Furman, Henry L. Purdy, J. Elmer Sonors, G. F. Harriman, Arthur Morton, William B. Bigelow, the Rev. Dr. F. McSweeney, Roger McSweeney, Mrs. Edward E. Poe, Charles Phillips, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Smith, Halifax; F. E. Bass, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McGregor, Jr., Labern Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McLean, Boston; William H. Hall, Mrs. J. B. Slade, Providence; Mrs. R. H. Benson, Robert Benson, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. J. Woolslayer, W. J. Graham, Mrs. Charles Arbuthnot, Miss Arbuthnot, Miss Martha Shaw, Mrs. B. P. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. Frank L. Todd, Pittsburg; S. M. Goodwin, Waterville, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hall, Pittsfield, Mass.; Miss Knight, Thompson, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Foss, Mrs. E. R. Seaver, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cox, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Fred D. Paige, W. H. Rea, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. William S. Turner, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Creighton, York, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lane Poor, Baltimore; Miss J. Louise Rubsam, Staten Island; William K. Leicht, Miss Martha Roemwelt, Jersey City Heights; Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Tyler, Philadelphia; the Rev. and Mrs. A. McGregor, Pawtucket; Mrs. P. B. Plumb, A. H. Plumb, Emporia, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Knight, Worcester; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Titus, Newark.

Frederick Roberts of New-York arrived to-day to go to the West Island Fishing Club.

Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt will entertain eighteen friends of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt at a picnic to-morrow.

Miss Virginia Fair's record of fifty-five minutes around the Ocean Drive was beaten on Thursday by Miss Farrington of Croton-on-Hudson and Miss LeFevre of New-York, who are spending the season here. They covered the drive in fifty-three minutes, beating Miss Fair. Miss Fair will try again.

Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, Lawrence M. Stockton, C. L. Robert, William K. Leicht, Mrs. C. H. Harlow, Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mrs. E. Y. Curtis, Frederick Jewett Dieter, John C. Furman, Miss K. E. Garrison, Miss Tolfee, Cambridge Livingston, and Miss Martha Roemwelt registered at the Casino to-day.

Mrs. Henry Clews gave her second dinner of the season to-night. There were twenty guests present. The floral decorations were very fine. It was the most elaborate affair of the evening. Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. George Hoffman, and Mrs. Sidney Webster entertained this evening.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut were José De Rivas, Mrs. George Sweet, New-York; Walter H. West, William M. Fisher, St. Louis; Gen. G. S. Greene, Mrs. Murray Day, Miss Alice T. Day, Maurice G. Day, Morristown; Mrs. F. W. Lyman, Miss Katherine Lyman, J. B. Clark, Amherst; Mr. and Mrs. L. Russell Clapp, Walter Clapp, Hempstead; D. B. Babcock, Brooklyn; S. Helena Sutton, Germantown.

Mr. Leland gave the officers of the Austrian school ship Donau a reception and dance at the Ocean House to-night, which was very enjoyable. The parlor, used as a ballroom, was decorated charmingly with plants and the flags of nations entwined. About 200 cottagers, army and navy officers and guests of the hotel participated. Mr. Leland and Mrs. Marwig led the grand march.

The Casino dance to-night was well attended for the first time this season. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt were among the first arrivals. Miss Evelyn Burden was with them. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore white figured silk, Miss Vanderbilt white silk under white chiffon. She had diamond ornaments. Among others present were Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, H. D. Cleveland, Miss Hattie Gammell, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Bessie Hunter, Mrs. C. H. Harlow, Mrs. A. L. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Harlow, Miss Beach, Walter Andrews, Miss Whitehouse, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, R. R. Pennington, Miss Mason, Lieut. W. W. Harts, Miss Hoffman, Ellis Hoffman, Col. and Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. George Hoffman, F. S. Polk, Reginald Brooks, J. B. Townsend, H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Derby, F. B. Cutting, Dr. and Mrs. Clemant Cleveland, Center Hitchcock, Miss Augusta Hunter, Frederick H. Paine, Miss Cleveland, Miss L. A. Farge, and Miss Stillman.

NO ALL-NIGHT LICENSES

Excise Board So Decides So Far as Saloons Are Concerned.

BALLS AND PICNICS MAY BE PRIVILEGED

Action Taken on Application of a Park Row Resort—Mr. Woodman Against Messrs. Harburger and Murray.

The Excise Board yesterday definitely announced its policy in regard to all-night licenses. No licenses of this kind are to be granted to saloons. They will be issued only for balls, picnics, and like occasions.

What brought out this formal decision was the application of Andrew Horn, the Park Row saloon keeper, for an all-night license. Horn backed up his petition with the signatures of several hundred night-workers on Park Row.

The application was based on the law empowering the board to grant all-night licenses where public necessity required them. The board decided not to grant such licenses for saloons, but announced that it would grant all-night licenses for ballrooms and picnic grounds, on the score of public necessity.

The decision was made in the form of a resolution. Commissioner Woodman protested. He said there was a necessity for an all-night saloon in the vicinity of Park Row, because there was an army of workers who were prevented from obtaining refreshments and luncheon in the morning by reason of the strict enforcement of the law.

Commissioner Harburger said that he did not believe in licensing saloons to sell liquor all night, but in the case of Terrace Garden and other ballrooms, where families congregated, he thought there existed a public demand for the sale of liquors after 1 o'clock in the morning.

Since Commissioner Harburger's speech before the Stecklerite Association Tuesday night, advocating liberal excise laws, he has been waited upon by a number of persons representing some of the all-night workers of Park Row, and as Commissioner Woodman had already committed himself, the success of the movement for a license was seemingly assured. His action yesterday was a surprise. The resolution passed by the board read:

Resolved, In the opinion of the Excise Board, no additional licenses known as all-night licenses shall be granted at this time, except to premises used as ballrooms, and large halls where receptions and entertainments are given.

Commissioners Murray and Harburger united in opposition to Commissioner Woodman.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board has arranged with the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen a plan under which the police will not interfere with stands for the sale of soda water, fruit, newspapers, and so forth, the owners of which have procured temporary permits from the Board of Aldermen.

These permits are cards stating that the persons named on them have applied for permits, and will hold good until the next meeting of the board. About 100 of these permits were issued yesterday. There is no legal precedent for issuing these permits, but the police, seeing how hard it was to enforce the law, which many disobeyed through ignorance, will look upon these cards as evidence of the stand owners' intention to obey the law and obtain regular permits as soon as possible. They will not be interfered with in consequence.

President Roosevelt's attention was called yesterday to a published statement to the effect that members of the Police Board were divided in opinion on the question of enforcing the Sunday law against the sale of soda water and the like. President Roosevelt denied the story emphatically.

"Whatever individual differences of opinion there may be," he said, "as to the merit of the Sunday law, the Police Board is and has always been absolutely a unit on the question of the enforcement of the law."

WANTS SALE OF LIQUORS STOPPED

Mayor Schieren Asked to Close Side Doors of Saloons Sundays.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday received from T. De Quincy Tully, Assistant Secretary of the Law Enforcement Society, a letter in which he gives the Mayor some advice regarding the excise law. The letter is as follows:

The Superintendent of Police tells me that there has not been a general order issued to the police in twenty years in regard to making the saloon keepers stop the sale of liquors on Sunday, as the law dictates. No, dear, you think this would be a good time for you to issue such an order? Direct Commissioner Welles to see that the police stop the sale of liquor on Sunday; let us have a little genuine reform in Brooklyn as well as in New-York City. Members of the police force tell me that they would be only too glad to close the saloons if they knew their superiors wished them to do so. You think are more anxious to close the saloons on Sunday than they were to stop the prize fights. In regard to the prize fights, Judge Gaynor said: "The mere audible voice of vital executive authority would suffice to prevent them altogether." The Law Enforcement Society would like to hear that voice ring out its instructions to Commissioner Welles to stop lawbreaking in regard to selling liquor in Brooklyn. Many of the best citizens who voted for you believe that the wholesale lawbreaking by the saloon keepers is a worse evil than prize fighting. Your friends do not want this to be called a "bogus" reform administration. The Eagle has already denounced your side-door policy as a hypocritical pretense and a sham, as follows, (editorial, July 12): "It certainly is not true that Brooklyn has any sympathy with the hypocritical side-door methods which now prevail on Sunday." This flap of The Eagle's wing has stirred the air against you, Mr. Mayor. A cyclone will follow sure, unless there is a change. The sturdy, loyal Germans of New-York, led by Carl Schurz, A. Von Briesen, Gustav H. Schwab, and others, heartily indorse the reform Mayor of New-York City and Commissioner Roosevelt. It is an insult to the Germans of Brooklyn to intimate that they are less loyal to law and good government than their brethren in New-York City. I "fought mit Siegel" in Missouri in 1861, and in every march and battle I had honest Germans as comrades by my side. We were struggling then for law against the nullifiers. I am glad to be able to touch elbows again with sturdy, loyal Germans, who stand up in this fight for law and righteousness in our Government against nullification and corruption. The only way you can get out of the hole now, Mr. Mayor, is to let the audible voice of executive authority be heard directing the police to prevent lawbreaking by saloon keepers altogether.

Mayor Schieren had no comment to make on Mr. Tully's letter. It was filed away with the other documents from the same quarter.

American Wood for Scotch Spools.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The spool wood sent to Scotland makes a big hole in Western Maine and Eastern New-Hampshire forests every year, besides the large amount that is annually chewed up at the Willimantic spool works. A lot requiring ninety cars for its transportation is now moving from Gilead and vicinity to Portland for shipment across the water. Besides this, the Berlin Falls lumber dealers will send 1,000,000 feet of these strips this year.

Hopkins—Wood.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 19.—Miss Julia E. Wood, daughter of James T. Wood, a well-known New-York business man, was married to-night, at her home, 116 North Ninth Avenue, this city, to Franklin C. Hopkins of Utica, N. Y.

The Rev. S. T. Graham of Trinity Episcopal Church officiated. Only relatives of the couple were present.

San Francisco Leaves Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—The United States cruiser San Francisco sailed for Christiania to-day with Thomas H. Ferguson, United States Minister, on board. The San Francisco will arrive at Gravesend, England, July 27.

Emperor William at Gefle.

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—Emperor William of Germany landed at Gefle, 100 miles north of here, to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:10 P. M.—7 Hudson Street; Joseph Goldstein; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—554 Morris Avenue; Charles Windling; damage, $25.

6:32 P. M.—1,902 Burnside Avenue; Peter Dodge; damage, $50.

10:15 P. M.—577 Washington Street; Patrick Hart; damage, $25.

NEW-YORK NOT WELL REPRESENTED

**Commissioner Gra

AMATEURS AND THE "PROS"

Both Classes of Cyclists to Race Today in Greater New-York.

THE CLASS A MEET AT THE FIELD

Novices to Compete for a Times Medal —Professional Riders to Pedal for Cash at Manhattan Beach.

The question whether the public prefers strictly amateur cycle racing to racing by professionals, or vice versa, can be pretty well determined this afternoon. At the Manhattan Field track, under the auspices of the Riverside Wheelmen, there will be matinée contests by young men who race for the love of the sport and not for cash. At the track at Manhattan Beach will be seen some comparatively old men and a few young ones in competition for the almighty dollar. Should the day be fair, each meet will doubtless have many spectators, but which will prove the most popular can be best answered later. There are those who predict a future for the cash-prize venture, and there are others who place a limit on its successful existence.

In the four races on the programme for the Riversides meet are entered nearly all of the bright young Class A men of the metropolitan district. The list includes Howard P. Mosher, who is looked upon as the brightest star in the Class A firmament; "Teddy" Goodman, the "boy wonder"; Ray Dawson of Boonton and Harlem, Bofinger, the sign painter; "Pop" Granger, and "Little Joe" Judge.

An event in which there is bound to be some racing from the very beginning is the mile for novices, for which thirty non-prize winners have been nominated. The winner of the race will receive The New-York Times gold medal, which is similar in value and as elaborate in design as any previously given by The Times.

This medal was intended for the meet given by the Riversides on the 6th inst. There were many competitors for it, but in the final the riders failed to come within the time limit of 2:55, although fully able to do so, and the heat was declared "no race." There was not sufficient time afterward to run off the heat before dark, and the medal was given to the club to be disposed of at the discretion of its Race Committee.

The entries for this event, also those for the one-mile handicap and the Five-mile contest with pacemakers, follow:

One-Mile, (for Novices.)—First Prize—Gold medal presented by The New-York Times:
H. Fosdick, Hackensack Wheelmen.
C. H. Tomlinson, Pontiac Athletic Club.
F. C. Hearn, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment.
G. P. Griffith, Hackensack Wheelmen.
Harry Howard, Columbus Club.
J. B. Spevers, Lawrence Athletic Club.
J. I. Neidlinger, College of the City of New-York.
C. Robertson, Pastime Athletic Club.
S. R. Hall, New-York Wheelmen.
A. L. Adatte, Greenwich Wheelmen.
H. Knoblach, New-York Wheelmen.
L. E. Haskell, unattached.
W. Piming, unattached.
H. Heiners, unattached.
S. Winterbottom, unattached.
F. M. Upperau, unattached.
L. M. Croft, unattached.
M. R. McLean, unattached.
B. F. Stanton, unattached.
L. E. Selden, Riverside Wheelmen.
F. Corell, Riverside Wheelmen.
C. M. Young, Riverside Wheelmen.
P. J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen.
J. B. Dessel, Riverside Wheelmen.
D. P. Maloy, Riverside Wheelmen.
H. F. Ricca, Riverside Wheelmen.
T. F. Creegan, Riverside Wheelmen.
W. Sharpless, Riverside Wheelmen.
F. M. Holohan, Riverside Wheelmen.
H. A. Saunders, Riverside Wheelmen.

Five-Mile Scratch, Paced.—To be run in three two-mile heats, first three men to ride in final. L. Kirby, Hackensack W., C. S. Henshaw, Harlem W., and F. C. Cunningham, Greenwich W.; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.; H. Von Rodeck, Kings County W.; G. B. Smith, Liberty W., W. L. Wells, New-Jersey A. C.; H. P. Mosher, Harlem W.; J. W. Conklin and A. W. Abel, Century C. C., and the following from the Riverside Wheelmen: W. A. Barbeau, E. A. Bofinger, J. E. W. Judge, E. W. Gould, E. Beckendorf, T. J. Bell, W. A. Brown, J. W. Tilford, A. J. Riley, J. Allison, A. M. McIntyre, J. F. Beam, C. M. Ertz, C. F. Goodman, C. K. Granger, E. Hodgson, G. D. Underhill, and C. J. Lethold.

One-Mile Handicap.—First three in each trial to ride in the final.

FIRST HEAT.—E. Hodgson, Riverside W., scratch; E. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., 20 yards; W. H. Owens, Greenwich W., 35 yards; C. J. Lethold, Riverside W., 50 yards; E. W. Gon, Riverside W., 65 yards; A. W. Abel, Century C. C., 80 yards; H. F. Ricca, Riverside W., 100 yards; W. Piming, New-York W., 100 yards; G. E. Beckendorf, Riverside W., 110 yards; B. F. Stanton, New-York, 120 yards; A. G. Bulle, Riverside W., 130 yards; F. W. Lord, Brooklyn, 140 yards; A. J. Riley, Riverside W., 150 yards.

SECOND HEAT.

Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C., scratch; C. K. Granger, R. W., 20 yards; J. W. Judge, R. W., 35 yards; J. W. Conkling, C. C. C., 50 yards; J. T. Beam, R. W., 65 yards; H. P. Mosher, N. Y. W., 80 yards; D. P. Maloy, R. W., 95 yards; Piming, N. Y., 100 yards; C. H. Tomlinson, P. A. C., 110 yards; G. H. Creegan, R. W., 120 yards; W. G. Gallagher, Y. W., 130 yards; J. Hodge, N. Y. W., 140 yards.

THIRD HEAT.

E. A. Bofinger, R. W., scratch; F. F. Goodman, R. W., 20 yards; C. S. Henshaw, G. W., 35 yards; F. W. Nagel, R. W., 50 yards; G. B. Smith, L. W., 65 yards; H. S. Thompson, R. W., 80 yards; H. Fosdick, Hackensack W., 95 yards; J. S. Barth, R. W., 100 yards; A. M. McIntyre, R. W., 110 yards; H. Von Rodeck, K. C. W., 120 yards; P. J. Bell, R. W., 130 yards.

FOURTH HEAT.

C. M. Ertz, R. W., scratch; W. A. Brown, R. W., 20 yards; G. B. Underhill, R. W., 35 yards; J. W. Tilford, R. W., 50 yards; J. Allison, R. W., 65 yards; W. C. Walls, N. J. B. C., 80 yards; W. A. Kuttman, N. Y., 95 yards; T. J. Bell, R. W., 100 yards; S. R. Hall, N. Y. W., 120 yards; John Hodge, N. Y. W., 140 yards; S. Winterbottom, N. Y., 150 yards.

The racing will begin promptly at 3 o'clock.

What will probably be the most interesting event at Manhattan Beach is the one-mile handicap for Class B men. This is given in addition to the professional races and has the following entries:

M. F. Dirnberger, Syracuse, 40 yards; C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, scratch; E. L. Blauvelt, New-York, 125 yards; C. T. Earl, Brooklyn, 110 yards; George C. Smith, New-York, 100 yards; A. H. Barnett, Plainfield, 85 yards; W. F. Saunders, Boston, 75 yards; F. H. Allen, Springfield, 75 yards; Frederick Barry, Syracuse, 50 yards; Nat Butler, Boston, 30 yards; William Terrell, Syracuse, 60 yards.

NEW-JERSEY CYCLING MATTERS.

The Associated Clubs Act on Things of Interest to State Wheelmen.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey held a meeting at the clubhouse of the Atalanta Wheelmen, 37 Rector Street, last night. About fifty delegates were present, representing the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City Union County Roadsters of Rahway, Englewood Wheelmen, Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers, Tourist Cycling Club of Paterson, Montclair Wheelmen, Bloomfield Athletic and Cycling Club, Bergen County Wheelmen, Mercer County Wheelmen, South Orange Field Club, Century Cycling Club of this city, Hackensack Wheelmen, and Atalanta Wheelmen.

A report from the committee of the entries in the recent century run to Asbury Park gave the number as 377, of which 346 started and 328 finished. The profits of the affair amounted to $50. A one-hundred-dollar silver loving cup, which was the first prize, was officially awarded to the Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton, they having 100 survivors. It is still undecided as to whether the second prize shall be awarded to the Hackensack or Montclair Wheelmen.

A letter from the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Passaic was read by the Street and Roads Committee, stating that Central Avenue, concerning the condition of which complaint had been made, would be repaired immediately. Instructions were given to the Legislative Committee to obtain certain requisite data to work for an appropriation by the Legislature for the construction of the proposed road from Piermont to Nyack, along the Palisades, to connect with the new Hudson County Boulevard.

As a number of attractions of a cycling nature are scheduled for Labor Day, it was decided to abandon the annual twenty-five-mile road race this year and hold a team race, open to members of the association, on some later date.

An excursion to Greenwood Lake was suggested by the Social Intercourse Committee, to take place in August, and the formation of bowling, billiard, pool, whist, and cribbage tournaments for the Winter months. The interchange of the talent in the various clubs for "smokers" was also arranged. The committee was instructed to proceed, with full power.

The design of a handsome certificate of membership was accepted, and then President Keer presented the cup won by the Mercer County Wheelmen. A large delegation of the club was present. Mr. Salter replied for the Trenton riders and stated that had the weather been pleasant they would have had 150 survivors, instead of 109.

The Trenton contingent initiated the cup in the customary manner at the adjournment of the meeting. At the next meeting, which will be held at the Hudson County Wheelmen's clubhouse, in Jersey City, it is probable that the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield and the Sahodalica Wheelmen of Morristown will apply for membership.

The Cleveland-Pittsburg Race.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the press train, consisting of engine, combination car, and three coaches, all tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, left on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Road for a record-breaking run to Cleveland. It is the intention to complete the journey inside of three hours. There were on board about 100 passengers and invited guests, and the officers and contestants of the inter-State bicycle race. The race, Cleveland to Pittsburg, starts to-morrow morning at 7:30 o'clock, Eastern time. It is expected that the winner will complete the trip in about ten hours. All contestants arriving inside of twelve hours will win a prize. The prizes offered exceed $1,000 in value. The judges of the race are Mayors R. E. McKisson of Cleveland, E. B. Jewett of Buffalo, and McKenna of Pittsburg. There will be about fifty contestants at the start.

"Dute" Cabanne on Crutches.

L. D. Cabanne of the Spalding team is in very bad shape, and it is doubtful if he will be able to do any racing for some time to come. Cabanne received a very bad fall at Asbury Park in the first day's races, and it is assumed that proper care was not taken of the many bruises he received in the fall. A. G. Spalding had hopes that Cabanne would be able to go to Springfield to train, but the following telegram, received yesterday, goes to show that his injuries were serious:

"Asbury Park, N. J., July 19, 1895.
"A. G. Spalding: Please express at once a pair of crutches. I will need them for three or four days. CABANNE."

Cabanne's friends will be sorry to hear that he will be unable to follow the circuit, for he is a general favorite.

The Metropolitans' Initial Run.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Bicycle Club, held in their temporary headquarters, Boulevard and Sixtieth Street, on Thursday evening, the following-named gentlemen were elected to membership: Frank P. Prial, W. Fitzpatrick, Charles H. Barret, Roger A. Pryor, Jr., Dr. J. J. E. Maher, H. E. Gorham, Dr. H. W. Hanford, T. M. Shepard, and R. J. Mercur. The club will have its first regular run to-morrow, taking the steamer Little Silver from Pier 59, at the foot of West Thirteenth Street, at 9:30, for Highland Beach, where arrangements have already been made for the accommodation of the party. Members of other clubs and unattached wheelmen wishing to join the party should communicate with the Captain of the club not later than 10 o'clock to-night.

Baltimore-Washington Road Record.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The bicycle road record between this city and Baltimore was broken to-day by Harry Park, a member of the local Young Men's Christian Association Bicycle Club, the time being 2 hours 47½ minutes, which is 30 minutes 45 seconds faster than the record, established last Saturday by John J. Fister, who covered the distance in 3 hours 17½ minutes. It cannot be said that Park's record is the better, as to-day's race against time was made over a shorter road than that traversed by Fister. The latter, however, will to-morrow endeavor to lower Park's time over the short road, and considerable interest is manifested by bicyclists in this city and Baltimore over the result.

Star Wheelmen's Road Race.

ELIZABETH, July 19.—The Star Wheelmen, a new and flourishing organization at Elizabethport, will hold a ten-mile handicap road race at 6:15 to-morrow evening over the Elizabeth-Springfield course. A good contest is looked for, as several handsome prizes have been given by friends of the club to be awarded to the leading competitors.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Liberty Wheelmen will hold their annual five-mile handicap road race to-day, on the Merrick Road, at Valley Stream, L. I. The course will be two and a half miles straightaway and return. There is a large entry list, and all the members of the racing team of the club—Hoppe, White, Brock, Smith, and Warner—will ride. If the conditions are favorable an attempt will be made to beat the five-mile State road record, now held by "Charlie" Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen. Earl made his record on the same road.

—The Patchogue Wheelmen will hold the second of its series of race meets at Roe's track, Patchogue, on the 27th. The events will include a one-mile race for novices, one-mile scratch, one-mile handicap, half-mile handicap, for Patchogue riders only; half-mile handicap, two-mile handicap, and five-mile handicap.

—"Sam" McElroy of the Liberty Wheelmen has been transferred from the Ninth Precinct to Fifty-ninth, as cyclist policeman on the cycle path, Brooklyn. He can ride very fast, and some of the "scorchers" will be fooled if they try any fancy work in his district.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will hold their fifteen and twenty-five mile championships next month, for which all of the "cracks" are now training on the hills in Prospect Park.

—Evening club runs are very popular in Brooklyn just now, and on any pleasant night large numbers of clubs can be found on the pathway and at the road houses.

—Willie" McGurn of the Harlem Wheelmen, who was fouled at Asbury Park, is recovering from the very bad fall which he had, and will be around in a few days.

—C. W. Young leads in the Kings County Wheelmen mileage contest. He has over 1,700 miles to his credit.

—Frank Tatum will hold a twenty-five-mile handicap road race over the triangular course at Jamaica on Labor Day.

—The "Fagots" of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will have a run to Hempstead to-morrow.

—The Babylon (L. I.) Wheelmen will hold a race meet to-day.

WON IN THE LAST INNING.

New-Yorks Hit the Ball at Their Last Chance and Won.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 10; Louisville, 8.
Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburg, 5.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 3.
Baltimore, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 13; Washington, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	39	20	.609
2—Cleveland	45	31	.592
3—Pittsburg	41	30	.577
4—Cincinnati	40	31	.563
5—Boston	37	29	.561
6—Chicago	48	34	.558
7—Philadelphia	37	31	.544
8—Brooklyn	37	32	.536
9—New-York	36	32	.529
10—Washington	24	37	.393
11—St. Louis	25	48	.342
12—Louisville	12	55	.179

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—The hot weather may have been the cause of poor playing on both sides to-day. Louisville made a batting rally in the seventh inning, but New-York won out in the ninth, despite some vigorous kicking by the home players against the umpire's decision. Attendance, 400. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	2	6	2	Murphy, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	5	0	Tiernan, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Clark, lf.	2	2	4	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Shugart, ss.	0	1	5	3	0	Davis, 1b.	3	2	12	1	0
Virgin, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	2	4	15	1	0
Gettin'r, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Stafford, 2b.	2	2	2	5	0
Spies, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1	Farrel, c.	0	2	3	1	1
Warner, c.	1	2	2	1	1	Clarke, p.	0	0	1	3	1
McDer'tt, p.	1	0	0	1	1	Fuller, ss.	0	0	0	5	2
Total.	8	10	27	16	5	Total.	10	13	27	17	4

New-York	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	3	—10
Louisville	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; New-York, 4. First base on balls—Off McDermott, 5; off Clarke, 3. Struck out—By McDermott, 1; by Clarke, 3. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Two-base hits, Davis, 2; Warner. Stolen bases—Davis, Doyle, Shugart, Stafford, 2. Double play—Fuller, Stafford, and Doyle. Hit—By Clarke, 1. Passed ball—Warner, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYNS' LOOSE FIELDING.

It Lost Them the Game with Cleveland—Tredway's Long Hit.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—The Brooklyns lost today's game to Cleveland through loose fielding. The Cleveland players did some timely hitting. Tredway's home-run hit went over the right field fence. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
McKean, ss.	2	2	2	4	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	1	1	5	0
O'Con'r, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0	Anderson, lf	0	2	1	1	1
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	5	1	LaCh'ce, 1b.	1	1	11	0	1
Zimmer, c.	0	2	4	1	0	Tredway, rf	1	1	0	0	0
McA'r, cf.	0	0	5	1	0	Corcoran, ss	0	0	3	6	1
McGarr, 3b.	2	1	0	6	0	Daly, 2b.	1	3	2	1	0
Blake, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Crim, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Wilson, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Daub, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	6	12	27	15	1	Total.	4	12	24	15	3

Cleveland	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6	
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4	

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Three base hit—Burkett. Two-base hits—McGarr, Zimmer, Shindle. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Wilson, Daly. Double plays—Childs and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Keefe. Time—2 hours.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG—FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Gardner and Merritt; Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT PITTSBURG—SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	—5
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	—9

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 16. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Hart, Foreman, and Snyder; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	.	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Boston, 8. Errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 3. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittridge; Sullivan and Ryan. Umpires—Messrs. Galvin and Jevne.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	.	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	—13
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 18; Washington, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 6. Batteries—Staley and Miller; Stockdale and McGuire.

HOWLAND WINS AT SEABRIGHT.

Defeats Stevens in a Hard-Fought Four-Set Tennis Match.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 19.—Howland proved victorious here to-day in the final round of the tennis tournament, beating Stevens in a four-set match which was far closer than the score indicates. Stevens was within a single point of the first set, and this point might have changed the result of the match, as the Hoboken expert won the third set, and he would certainly have done better in the fourth had the score been in his favor.

Both men played sound tennis throughout, Howland's ground strokes being a little too wild at times, however. Stevens's lobs were too short as a rule, and this weakness probably caused his defeat, as Howland's smashing was good. Though Howland covered the net well as a rule, Stevens's driving was so close to the lines that he scored some dazzling passes. The Jerseyman got in one or two good volleys at the net, a most remarkable thing for him.

Howland led in the first set three love, but Stevens gained the lead at 5—4, and had 40—30 and vantage, but lost both his opportunities to win, as Howland played well at the critical moment. The set went to Howland, as did the second. Stevens held the third safe all the way, but after the sixth game, in the last set, he seemed to weaken. Howland will play Larned at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Clarence Hobart and Millett and Howland and Foote reached the finals in the doubles, each team losing a set by the wayside. Candler won the consolation single rather easily, though Miles had a number of chances to take the second set from him in the finals. Talmage and Codman captured the prize in the consolation doubles. This leaves only the final match in the doubles and the challenge round to be decided to-morrow. The doubles will be played after the Larned-Howland match. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—John Howland, New-York City, beat Richard Stevens, Hoboken, N. J., 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Clarence Hobart and Stephen C. Millett, New-York T. C., beat Duncan W. Candler and Robert M. Miles, Orange T. C., 6—3, 6—3; Alfred S. Taylor and Arthur Taylor, New-York T. C., beat L. G. Billings and J. P. Chester, Clifton T. C., by default; John F. Hobart and E. K. McEnroe, New-York T. C., beat Donoghue and Martin by default.

Semi-Final Round—Clarence Hobart and Stephen C. Millett, New-York T. C., beat Alfred S. Taylor and Arthur Taylor, New-York T. C., 6—0, 6—1; John Howland, New-York City, and Arthur E. Foote, Yale University T. C., beat John F. Hobart and E. K. McEnroe, New-York T. C., 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—J. M. Walton, Seabright L. T. and C. C., beat L. G. Billings, Clifton T. C., by default; F. Quimby, Seabright L. T. and C. C., beat F. Alexander, Seabright L. T. and C. C., 6—2, 7—5.

Second Round—R. M. Metz, Jr., Orange T. C., beat J. M. Walton, Seabright L. T. and C. C., 6—4, 6—4; Duncan W. Candler, Orange T. C., beat F. Quimby, Seabright L. T. and C. C., 6—1, 6—4.

Final Round—Duncan W. Candler, Orange T. C., beat Robert M. Miles, Jr., Orange T. C., 6—2, 7—5.

Consolation Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Talmage and Codman beat Forbes and Quimby by default.

First Round—Talmage and Codman beat Graham and Chatfield 8—6, 6—4.

Final Round—Talmage and Codman beat A. S. and A. Taylor 3—6, 6—4.

Sullivan Outplays Abbot.

The North Meadow in Central Park was yesterday the scene of the closing struggle in the tennis tournament which has been running there during the week. The two contestants were J. J. Sullivan, a veteran among Park players, and R. W. Abbot, who has been successful in several tournaments this season. The tennis was much closer than would be inferred from the score, especially in the last set, when it was 5 to 1 in favor of Abbot. The latter, however, at this critical point let up in his play and was unable thereafter to handle Sullivan's strokes at all effectively. The latter at no time lost his head, and by good steady work finally managed to defeat his opponent, winning the first prize and the tournament. Next Monday a tournament in doubles will be commenced on the upper grounds, open only to Central Park players. The score follows: 6—0, 1—6, 7—5.

Elmira Tennis Tourney.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 19.—The Elmira Tennis Club began an invitation round robin tournament for doubles only here this afternoon. Among the four teams invited are players from New-York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Brooklyn, and Elmira. Each of the teams will meet the other three, and the matches will be finished to-morrow. To-day's scores follow:

First Round—E. P. Fischer and J. P. Paret beat C. R. Wickoff and F. W. Heitkamp, 10—8, 6—1, 6—3; H. L. Ware and W. M. Scudder beat E. P. Rapelyea and H. E. Avery, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Morse and Smith Victorious.

The final double match in the preliminary round of the tennis tournament now running at Livingston, S. I., was completed yesterday. The handicap men were again successful, though they were forced to play three sets before their opponents finally succumbed. The score follows: H. W. Morse and O. G. Smith (half thirty) beat R. E. Bonner and George W. Jewett (one-quarter thirty) 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Sporting Notes in Brief.

The strong amateur ball team of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will to-day meet the Bay Ridge Athletic Club nine on the club grounds at Bayonne City, N. J., commencing at 4 P. M. Arrangements have been made with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to stop all local trains at the door of the club grounds, and the Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City will run cars direct to the gate.

Secretary Goodwin of the Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union announces that the entries for the Amateur Athletic Union championships, to be held at Syracuse on Saturday, the 27th inst., will positively close today. The programme will be made up on Monday and forwarded to Syracuse.

New Gaelic Athletic League.

The Gaelic Athletic League is the name of an organization for boys of Irish descent between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years that promises a successful career. It has been formed with George F. Crowley as President and Daniel J. Barrett of 30½ East Eighteenth Street as Secretary. These gentlemen take a great deal of interest in Gaelic sports, and have received assurances of liberal support in this movement. Only those applicants for membership who can provide good references will receive consideration. All communications should be addressed to Mr. Barrett.

French Horse Won the Eclipse Stakes.

LONDON, July 19.—The eighth renewal of the Eclipse Stakes, of 10,000 sovereigns, was run at Sandown to-day. Baron Schlicker's three-year-old Le Justicier, bred in France, won, with Whittier, by Laurente, a stallion now owned in New-York State, second, and None the Wiser, a Wisdom filly, third. There were five other starters, including Henry Milner's Le Var. The distance was a mile and a quarter, and the time 2:13 3-5.

McDowell Wins by Two Lengths.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—McDowell and Rumohr rowed off this morning at 9 o'clock the senior singles, in which the foul occurred yesterday. McDowell led to the turning point, made the turn in 4:30, and led by half a length at the mile. They were on even terms at the mile and a quarter, and from there McDowell pulled away, and won by two lengths. Time—9:50.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Liberty Wheelmen's five-mile handicap on Merrick Road at Valley Stream.
Riverside Wheelmen's Class A meet, Manhattan Field, 3 P. M.
Regatta Staten Island Boat Club, West New-Brighton.
Racing at Aqueduct.
Athletic games of the employes of R. H. Macy & Co. at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, 2 P. M.
New-York Yacht Club races for sloops.

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

Century run of Pequod Bicycle Club, Brooklyn, to Patchogue and return.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

DEFENDER AT BAY RIDGE

A Triumphal Trip Down the River from New-Rochelle.

THE NEW RACER HAS A NOISY WELCOME

Stripped for Her Race This Morning, the New Cup Defender Safely Anchors off Bay Ridge.

The Defender and the Vigilant will have their first trial race over the Sandy Hook triangular course this morning at 11 o'clock.

In tow of the tug Luckenbach the Defender made a successful trip yesterday afternoon from her anchorage off New-Rochelle to the yacht station off Bay Ridge, which was reached at 7:30 last evening. There she will lie until early this morning, when she will go down to Sandy Hook, where the Vigilant is lying, awaiting a chance to try conclusions with the new America's Cup defender.

The trip of the Defender from New-Rochelle down through the East River and to Bay Ridge was a sort of triumphal procession. The tender Hattie Palmer and the sloop Colonia came down with the Defender and her tow. Before the start the Defender was stripped of all her useless furnishings, so as to leave her a mere skeleton, without an extra ounce of weight to carry in to-day's trial. A new gaff was put on board before the Defender left her moorings, and also the new sails that have been received since the Defender's arrival at New-Rochelle. These had been stretched during the day on the lawn at Mr. Iselin's home, All View, on Premium Point.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before the sails were all on board, and Capt. Haff pronounced everything shipshape, ready for the trip to the Atlantic Yacht Club anchorage. At that hour the big sloop, her hull glistening with a fresh coat of paint, her sails safely housed, and her mast bare, slipped her moorings, took a line from the Luckenbach, passed another to the Colonia, and all started for New-York Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Columbus O'D. Iselin, Woodbury Kane, and H. C. Leeds were on the yacht when the Defender moved out to the waters of the Sound.

Scattered about in Echo Bay were a host of sailing craft, steam and naphtha launches and boats of all sorts propelled by oars, whose occupants apparently could not tire of watching the graceful lines of the new Herreshoff creation. There were parting cheers of encouragement as the flotilla moved away for the scene of the future triumphs or defeats of the Defender.

The fleet passed City Island at about 3:30, and from that point on down through Hell Gate and the East River, around the Battery and down the bay to the point where she was finally moored for the night. All along the line of the journey tugboats and the Sound steamboats blew their whistles shrilly in recognition of the new craft, and as a sort of encouragement to her skipper and crew to "go in and win" in all the races she has to sail. The crew dipped the colors in acknowledgment of the constant succession of salutes given her, and of the cheers that came across the water from parties who had no steam whistles on their craft with which they could add to the din.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the two racers passed under the Brooklyn Bridge. There was a big crowd on the structure at that hour, many of whom stood and watched the pair of racers as they came down the river and then passed on down toward and around Governors Island. Whistles on all the ferryboats added to the din made by the tugs and other craft, and the men and boys cheered loudly at intervals, though there was nothing in particular to cheer about.

Just after passing through Hell Gate the police boat Patrol came alongside the white sloops and kept them company down through the river and out into the waters of the harbor. She was on hand to keep river craft out of the way of the racers, and did her duty well, though she had little to do, as skippers of other craft kept out of the way of the pure yacht.

From the time the Luckenbach, the Defender, and the Colonia passed Blackwell's Island and reached the main stream there was a constant screech of whistles, the Luckenbach keeping her hoarse whistle blowing all the time until she was about a mile below the Battery. Then the fleet of ferryboats and tugs had all been passed, and there was a cessation of the noise until the anchorage at Bay Ridge was reached. The yachtsmen there belched a welcome from the guns on board their vessels.

At 7 o'clock the Defender cast off her towline and picked up a mooring off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse. The Colonia also came to anchor, and will at once go out of commission.

After the Defender had come to anchor Mr. Iselin said: "We are very much pleased with the behavior of the Defender. We have every confidence in her, and hope and believe that she will be able to retain the cup."

The race between the Defender and Vigilant will start at 11:10 this morning, over a course fifteen miles to windward, or to leeward, and return, the start being made off the New-York Yacht Club station Lightship, as may be signaled. Members of the New-York Yacht Club will go to the race on the steamer Cepheus, which will leave Pier 1 at 9:30 o'clock sharp. All the tickets for the boat have been taken.

VIGILANT AT SANDY HOOK.

Will Anchor in the Horse Shoe Till the Races Are Over.

When the Vigilant came back Thursday evening with a split clubtopsail and a somewhat baggy mainsail, the latter having been strained in her brush with the Defender and additionally strained in her trip Thursday, it was supposed that assistance could be had immediately, but it was 7 o'clock yesterday morning before John M. Sawyer & Sons, sailmakers, put in an appearance on board the Vigilant off Fifty-fifth Street. They soon repaired the clubtopsail, and made certain alterations in her mainsail, which, while they did not materially reduce the area of the sail, gave it a better set and holist.

The crew of twenty-five men was increased to a trial crew of thirty-five men, with the addition of ten experienced yacht-racing sailors. Her staysail and jib were changed for others of a different make, and about 4:20 P. M. she got away in fine style, with a moderate wind about south by southeast, on the port tack, and stood close over to Staten Island, when she went about on the starboard tack, showing very satisfactory quickness in stays, and stood away on a fairly close reach through the Narrows, bound for a short spin off Sandy Hook. After which she returned to the Horse Shoe at Sandy Hook and came to anchor.

For the preliminary race to-day there will be on board the Vigilant E. A. Willard, representing George J. Gould, owner of the Vigilant, and Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, who placed the former cup defender at the disposal of the New-York Yacht Club for the defense of the America Cup; John M. Sawyer, William Nye, Fleet Capt. George Cormack of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and Edmund Fisk.

Among the prominent yachtsmen at the Atlantic Yacht Club were Col. David E. Austen, John W. Jacobus, Major J. Fred. Ackerman, George H. Church, Newburry Thorn, ex-Commodore A. P. Ketcham, and others.

END OF THE COMBINED CRUISE.

Gig and Naphtha Launch Races Furnished the Last Day's Sport.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 19.—The flagship Ramona weighed anchor at 7 o'clock this evening. A gun was fired. All the yachts in the harbor answered the salute, and the cruise of the combined squadron came to an end.

At 12:30 o'clock the yachts dressed ship, and the harbor looked very pretty, Bunting flew from all the yachts, and some made a very good showing. Commodore H. M. Gillig, and Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams had issued invitations for receptions on their two flagships, the Ramona and Sachem. These receptions lasted from 3 o'clock until the fleet disbanded. The decks of the two yachts were crowded all the afternoon. The yachtsman visited their commanding officers, and many of the guests from the two hotels came out in the launches. Commodore Gillig was assisted by his staff on the Ramona. Vice Commodore and Mrs. F. T. Adams on the Sachem were assisted by Gen. T. L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ceballos, Mrs. W. E. Pearl, Mrs. Wetherbee, and Miss Wether

ITS DEBTS GREATER THAN ITS ASSETS

Brooklyn City Railroad Company Has No Assessable Personal Property.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has asked the Brooklyn Board of Assessors to exempt it from taxation. It was assessed as $3,000,000 personal property.

Thomas B. Swim, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, appeared before the Assessors yesterday and submitted a statement showing that May 31 the total assets of the company subject to taxation was $12,405,498.80, but from this was to be deducted $13,470,546, representing outstanding shortage bonds &c., leaving 1,065,040.11 more than the assets. Upon this statement the company claims it should be exempt from personal taxes.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Commissioners Call a Company to Account for Ignoring Their Authority.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Railroad Commissioners decided on the petition of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad for authority to issue $350,000 in bonds, which had been issued without the permission of the Commissioners, to approve of the issues from time to time of bonds not exceeding, with all other bonds outstanding, at any one time $1,454,000. The bonds outstanding June 1, 1895, exclusive of the $385,000, amounted to $1,404,000, which leaves a margin of $50,000.

At the hearing before the Commissioners on another petition the fact was brought out, incidentally, that the road had been guilty of issuing securities in violation of the statute that requires permission from the Commissioners before any addition can be made to the obligations of a railway corporation.

When this fact was brought out it created a sensation, whereupon the representatives of the petitioners appealed to the commission for instructions as to how they should proceed in order to rectify the blunder. They were instructed to petition the board as if the issue had never been made, and it would be taken under consideration.

Future of Macon and Northern.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The Macon and Northern Railroad Company bondholders held a meeting in this city to-day, with a view to deciding upon the company's future. There were represented 1,532 certificates. Alexander Brown said that the proposition which had been made for purchasing the Macon and Northern Railroad had not been marked "out" in all its details; that it was still to be considered confidential, and that the parties making it had requested that the bondholders adjourn their meeting until July 31, at which time it was expected that the proposition, complete in every respect, would be ready to be submitted to the bondholders. Mr. Brown then moved the adjournment until the time proposed, and the motion was unanimously adopted. It has been reported from time to time that the Seaboard Air Line is the prospective purchaser of the Macon and Northern.

Will Favor Atlanta Exhibits.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 19.—The Southern Steamship and Railway Association concluded consideration of an agreement to-day and adjourned to meet in New-York City Aug. 15 for organization and the appointment of a Commissioner. The boycott by the wholesale grocers of the Alabama, Great Southern and Louisville and Nashville Railroads was, by a resolution unanimously passed, declared to be unjust. The Executive Board decided that under certain conditions exhibits to the Atlanta Exposition would be hauled free.

Name to be Shortened.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Globe says the New-York and New-England Reorganization Committee has practically decided upon "The New-England Railroad Company" as the official name for the new company. The committee will meet next week, when it is expected Directors will be elected. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., will be strongly urged to act as Director in the new board.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Virginia, Tennessee and Carolina Steel and Iron, South Atlantic and Ohio, and the Bristol Land Company, which are now in the hands of Receiver Haskell, will soon be sold to satisfy mortgages amounting to nearly $2,000,000, held principally by the Central Trust Company.

—It has been decided by the Western Passenger Central Traffic, and Trunk Line Associations to establish a joint agency in Boston during the time to which tickets held by the Knights Templars who will attend the conclave in Boston on Aug. 15 are limited.

—It is probable that a bondholders' committee will come here to look after the interests of those having securities of the Savannah and Atlantic Road, now in process of reorganization.

—George W Bartlett, formerly General Superintendent of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, has been appointed General Manager of the Centralia and Chester Railroad.

—Reorganization plans for the Valley Railway of Ohio were approved yesterday by the committees representing Baltimore and Ohio and Wheeling and Lake Erie interests.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Court-Martial at Fort Robinson, Neb.—Detail: Major Charles S. Hisley, Ninth Cavalry; Capts. Lewis H. Blacker, John S. Loud, Eugene D. Dimmick, Clarence A. Stedman, Joseph Garrad, Ninth Cavalry; Lieuts. Montgomery D. Parker, John H. Gardner, Alexander A. Perry, Julian R. Lindsey, Kenzie W. Walker, Edward E. Hartwick, George F. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry, and Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, Ninth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Bliss, Texas.—Detail: Capts. Charles G. Hanlon, William T. Wood, Eighteenth Cavalry; Lieuts. Harry Duval, Edward S. Avis, Fielder M. M. Beall, George D. Moore, Murray Hodgdon, Eighteenth Infantry, and Lieut. Frederic D. Evans, Eighteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Major A. E. Bates, Paymaster, twenty days; Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, Twenty-third Infantry, twenty-three days' extension.

—Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry, has been relieved from duty with the court-martial at San Francisco.

Navy.

—Lieut. C. W. Ruschenberger has been detached from the League Island Yard, Aug. 6, and ordered as executive officer to the Monocacy, by steamer from San Francisco, Aug. 13.

—Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Canaga has been ordered to inspection of machinery and torpedo boats at Columbia Iron Works.

—Lieut. John Hubbard's orders to the Olympia have been revoked, and he is ordered to the Essex.

—Lieut. G. B. Milton has been detached from the Essex, and ordered to the Olympia.

—The order detaching Lieut. C. F. Norton from the Richmond has been revoked.

—Lieut. B. A. Hoogewerff has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Buffalo, July 19.—A meeting of the committee appointed by Mayor Jewett to take steps toward securing one or both national political conventions for this city in 1896 was held this morning and a sub-committee appointed to prepare plans. The committee then adjourned for two weeks.

Lewiston, Ill., July 19.—A cloudburst last night did great damage to growing crops. Samuel Shaw, a well-known citizen, was killed by a bolt of lightning. Several thousand feet of the Narrow Gauge Railway was washed away by the downpour of rain.

Troy, N. Y., July 19.—Mrs. U. S. Grant was given a reception last evening at Manchester, Vt., by Skinner Post, G. A. R. Many persons were present from neighboring villages and towns.

Dallas, Texas, July 19.—J. A. McCullough, a wealthy planter, was assassinated last night. The contents of a double-barrelled shotgun were fired into his body through a window.

Worcester, Mass., July 19.—Royal Ransom Miller, aged sixty-five, a farmer of Millbury, was killed by a fractious team at his home yesterday.

Arrival of the Campania.

The Cunard Line steamship Campania arrived last night from Liverpool and Queenstown after a fair passage of 5 days 13 hours and 59 minutes. She left Daunt's Rock July 14 at 7:42 A. M., and passed the Sandy Hook Lightship yesterday afternoon at 5 P. M. Variable winds were experienced throughout the voyage.

Among the passengers were Gilbert S. Coddington, William Cramp, builder of the St. Louis; Dr. Lewis C. Hunt, the Rt. Rev. P. A. Ludden, Bishop of Syracuse, and E. J. Whitney, M. P.

Naval Reserve Off for Camp.

The Naval Reserve left the training ship New-Hampshire at 8 o'clock last night for a week's encampment at Shelter Island. The battalion reported at 7:15 o'clock, and at 7:45, led by the fife and drum corps, marched three abreast to the City of Lawrence, which is to take them to Greenport.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, hourly, from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:40, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:45, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:15, 10:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 14, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15 P. M. Pier 5th St., Hoboken, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 34th St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND Dock 8 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 16, N. R.; 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 1 only; 3:15, 5, 5:30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

ERIE LINES.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN,

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) BY DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, CADETS IN CAMP, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

DAYLIGHT SAIL
Through Long Island Sound.
Steamer CITY OF LOWELL
Leaves Pier 40 N. R. (old number), next Desbrosses St. Ferry
For New-London
At 10:30 A. M. Monday, July 22. Passengers can return by steamer leaving New-London 10:30 P. M. same night.
FARES LOW.

Coney Island, Sea Beach Route.
Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave Whitehall St. 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., then half-hourly (Sunday every 20 minutes) until 10:20 P. M. Returning until 11:12 P. M., and through Brooklyn 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Round trip to Brighton and SEIDL CONCERTS, 35c.
Round Trip Reduced to 25 Cents.

AROUND STATEN ISLAND.
THE AURORA.
This is the finest sail to be had in N. Y. Harbor by Steamboat.
Leaves daily foot West 22d St., 1:30; Battery Landing, 1:45; Bridge Dock, B'klyn, 2 P. M. Music and refreshments. Ticket, 50c.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; willing to assist with waiting or with children; first-class city references. M. W., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; experienced; for hotel in country; good reference. A., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman; first-class cook; understands American and French cooking; good reference; private family. M. L., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Fully competent; where good family cooking is required; takes entire charge; city or country; city reference. A. S., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By thoroughly competent, reliable Protestant Scotch woman; excellent cook; assist with washing; city or country. 850 9th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook for small private family; no washing; city or country. M. M. C., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private boarding house or small hotel; city or country; reference. Mrs. Martin, 209 East 40th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; will go to country or at home or by day; skirts, waists, remodeling; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—COOK—LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to place three first-class servants; lady's maid and seamstress, or working housekeeper, cook, and laundress; personal references. Call, for three days, at 29 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable French laundress in private family who thoroughly understands all kinds of finery; can be seen, with best of city reference from last employer. 228 East 56th St.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER

A Railroad Enthusiast.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"I'm in favor of railroads," said the editor.

"You are?"

"Yes; they're a great institution; had my leg cut off on one, and got $5,000 damages and a pension for life. If it had only been my head, I'd leave owned the road!"

Reasonable Objection.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Guest (pushing them away from him)—I don't like the way you cook eggs at this restaurant.

Waiter—What's the trouble, Sir?

Guest—You don't cook them soon enough.

Unseasonable.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Nell—I understand you have shaken Mr. Roll, and he was so nice, too.

Belle—Yes, he was nice, but I couldn't bear the sight of his red hair this hot weather.

It Was Enough.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

A convulsive sob shook his frame.

Inasmuch as he was the living skeleton that was all there was of him for it to shake.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable German Protestant infant's nurse; city or country. D., 1,026 3d Av.

Seamstresses

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By Frenchwoman; willing to go to the country. Call, for two days, at 33 Irving Place, from 9 to 11.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY GIVEN BY experienced masseuse; highest references. Mrs. Forest, 649 6th Av., corner of 3d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET, or STEWARD on YACHT.—English; just arrived; or in private family; town or country; or would travel. Valet, 152 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best city references; last employer will personally recommend. J., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

UNDER BUTLER.—By Englishman; aged 25 years; under butler or footman; 5 feet 9 inches; best references. I. P. F., Box 201 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—In a merchant's office, a well educated boy; preference will be given to one who is a good writer and quick at figures. Address S. E. B., Box 186 Times Office.

Instruction—City Schools.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
14 EAST 43D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Certificate admits to many colleges and scientific schools and to all professional schools without further examination. Laboratories. Illustrated announcement mailed on application to Secretary.

LANGUAGES.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Students begin any time; open all Summer.

THE PRINCIPAL OF A WELL-KNOWN PREparatory school for boys will receive into his family two desirable boys for the next school year; these are the only boys received. Address L. W. P., Box 154 Times.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARner's Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Instruction—Country Schools.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 50th year; healthful, beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY, ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY, SARATOGA Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325. CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

MISS C. E. MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and country. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW-YORK.
For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, July 6, 1895.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened July 23, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, July 23, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brooms, brushes, hardware, alcohol, paints, concentrated lye, linseed oil, shellac, varnishes, lubricating grease, tallow, turpentine, brass pipe and fittings, tools, soap, salt pork, salt beef, pickles, tinned vegetables, mattresses, blankets, tan-colored duck, needles, forks, spoons, squillgees, cotton and flax canvas, cotton twine, beeswax, hair, glassware, chinaware, carpets, ingot copper, steel plates, angles and bars, chain, bolts, nuts, rivets, burlap, material, metals, rubber, iron pipe and fittings, diving apparatus, and glasses. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 2,728 PENNSYLvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., July 1, 1895.—Sealed proposals for furnishing, setting up complete, and testing a suspension cableway will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M. July 24, 1895, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application to JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Major, Engrs.

Summer Resorts.

THE HOTEL REGISTER'S GREAT SUMMER EDITION, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe. HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY, 7 Warren St., New-York City.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular.
W. C. WHITE.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.

LONG ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Unbounded success of the new and fashionable Summer resort opened this season at Edgemere, L. I., between Arverne and Wave Crest, sixteen miles from New-York. Patronized by the best people. Guests charmed with its refined and abundant hospitality. Surf and still water bathing in perfection; fifty private baths. Boating, fishing—everything that makes seaside life delightful, socially and otherwise. Open till October. For circular address
A. E. DICK, Edgemere, Long Island.

PROSPECT HOUSE.
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND. NOW OPEN. Beautiful location, overlooking Great South Bay; one hour from New-York; opposite Fire Island Inlet; sailing, bathing, fishing, boating, and good roads.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
Select family hotel; receives 450 guests; highest class appointments; music by the Imperial Russian Court Orchestra.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY.
HOTEL ARVERNE,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND,
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlets.

LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL NOW OPEN.
For terms and circulars address
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Now open. Most charming resort within 100 miles of New-York. Bathing, boating, and fishing unexcelled. Refurnished and electric lighted throughout.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.
John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man.
SOUTHOLD, L. I.
Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL.
Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing; boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $20.

CATSKILLS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE. Special rates for July.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE CATSKILLS. Electric bells, baths, and all improvements. CONCERTS DAILY. 3 minutes from R.R. station. Under management of J. R. PALMER, of PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HUNTER MT. PROSPECT HOUSE.
14th season; accommodation for 200; elevation, 1,850 ft; scenic beauties; perfect sanitation; water absolutely pure; amusement hall, bowling alley. JAS. M. CANNANE, Hunter, N. Y.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
New, elegantly furnished; cuisine of the finest; first-class accommodations for 125; fruit, vegetables, &c., from own farm. Circulars on application. J. H. BARTLEY & CO., Palenville, N. Y.

THE HUNTER HOUSE.
On the mountains, 1,644 ft. elevation; 20th season; table first-class; billiards, bowling alley; good livery. Address M. C. VAN PELT, Hunter, N. Y.

"CORNISH HOUSE."
Catskill Mountains. Strictly first-class; accommodates 100; rates, $8 to $15 a week.
J. C. CORNISH, Prop., Pine Hill, N. Y.

LOX-HURST.
Elevation, 1,936 feet; accommodations for 60; ample parlors, piazzas, lawn; bath; circular. SAMUEL E. RUSK, Haines Falls, N. Y.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

SARATOGA.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open year round; elevator, steam heat; rates, $3 per day.
W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel,
Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Boating, driving, fishing. $10 to $12 per week. Illustrated pamphlet free.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE CHATEAUGAY,
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Magnificent location; modern house. All outdoor sports. No hay fever. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

THE HEMLOCKS.
Under new management. Remodeled. Cottages to rent by season or month. Finest boating, fishing, and hunting. Send for circular. Address JOHN J. DALY, Raquette Lake Post Office, Hamilton County, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE.
On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association.
W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05AM.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT. T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITE FACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—W.M.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Willmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

"Hotel Champlain"
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
The superb Adirondack and Lake Champlain resort on Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. Delaware and Hudson R. R. Station on grounds. All trains and boats stop. Through drawing-room and sleeping cars from New-York. Every attraction essential to a first-class Summer resort.
O. D. SEAVEY, Manager,
P. O. Hotel Champlain, N. Y.
N. Y. Office: Lincoln National Bank, 42d Street.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.
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Leland House and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25. Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 16 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages,
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every

TRYING TO MAKE A CASE

Preliminary Examination of William S. Henry Held.

HIS CONVERSATIONS IN EVIDENCE

His Efforts to Have His Father Declared Insane and His Spotted Clothing Told Of by Witnesses.

The Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, was again crowded yesterday morning, when Justice Haggerty called the case of the People vs. William Starr Henry, who is accused of the murder of his father, Charles W. Henry, the aged miser, at 95 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, on June 14.

It was expected that so far as the preliminary hearing in a police court was concerned it would be ended yesterday, but the case will not be concluded until next Thursday, and then probably it will go over for another week.

There were nineteen witnesses in the courtroom yesterday, but eighteen of them were ordered from the room during the examination of the other witness.

Police Justice Daniel G. Harriman was called as the principal witness, and in his testimony he said that William Starr Henry called upon him at his office the Monday before the discovery of the murder. He said William told him that his father abused his mother, and he believed that his father was insane. The following Wednesday William and his mother called again, and William wanted his father forced to support his mother.

Justice Harriman said that William and his mother wanted Mr. Henry to be declared insane, and proceeded to give reasons to show that he was insane. Henry, they said, had given her no outer clothing and no underwear in many years, and that for seventeen years he had refused to allow her to sweep the house.

"As they said they had no money to carry on the proceedings," said Justice Harriman, "I advised them to institute proceedings for a divorce, as the other way would have been expensive. Then I suggested that they should send somebody to Mr. Henry to induce him to give them some money for immediate necessities, about $10 or $12 a week. They asked me to do it, and I refused. They left, saying that they would get a neighbor to go."

Justice Harriman was asked by Mr. Backus if he could identify an order in a suit for separation which was served on Mr. Henry in 1873. Justice Harriman said he could identify it, as he served it himself. He was Mrs. Henry's counsel then.

When William S. Henry called upon Justice Harriman the Wednesday preceding the murder of the miser, the Magistrate said that he did not show any anger, but said he believed his father was insane. William told him he believed his father owned property in Flatbush worth about $15,000. He did not say he knew his father had money in the house, and did not refer to a will.

"When Mrs. Henry came to see me," said Justice Harriman, "she was shabbily dressed. She complained that she was poorly fed, and had to live on baked beans. William showed no sign of ill will toward his father, except that he said his father should be shut up in an insane asylum."

"Did he say," asked Mr. Backus, "that his father should be shut up in an insane asylum?"

"Well," responded the Justice, "I don't think he used those words. The object was to have him declared insane, so that better provision could be made for Mrs. Henry.

"They wanted him declared insane. I do not remember who spoke of the amount of money Mr. Henry Wednesday, but some of them did, and the other assented. The question of a will came up at that time, but neither of them knew of any will. I suggested having a committee appointed before proceedings for a separation should be taken. Mrs. Henry would not consent to the separation, but William advised strongly in favor of it. She said she would think over it. She was then stopping with her son Walter, and said she would be there but a very brief time. I think I suggested to the Henrys to send their next-door neighbor to see Mrs. Henry. When they went away on Wednesday I did not see them again. The old suit of Mrs. Henry against her husband in 1873 was practically discontinued, for Mrs. Henry went back to her husband."

Mr. Backus then picked up the letter which Walter Henry claims his father gave to him Wednesday night, the night of the day which William and his mother called upon Justice Harriman. He read portions of it.

"The letter says that William was seeking to have his father locked up for William's 'own self-aggrandizement.' Did William indicate to you that he wanted to get any of his father's money or property?"

"No," replied Justice Harriman, who then left the stand.

The shirt collar sent to Chemist Eaton was crumpled and looked as if it had been wrinkled by perspiration, and Doorman James McGrath of the Classon Avenue Precinct testified to having received a shirt and collar from William the night of his arrest.

"I did not examine the shirt," he said. "The collar was not crumpled when I took it from him. It had been worn, but it stood up straight."

Charles H. Martin, night clerk at Smith & McNell's hotel this city, testified that he assigned William Henry to a room on the night of the Sunday before the murder. He next saw Henry on the elevator—Monday noon.

Detective Delehanty was called. He said that he first saw William Henry on the morning of June 15, after he had given himself up to the police.

"I was present," said the detective, "when others conversed with him. He said that he went to a saloon on Bridge Street, near Fulton, on the Saturday night preceding the murder. He said he staid there until Sunday morning, about 1 o'clock, and then went home, but could not get in. Then he went to New-York and stopped during the biggest part of Monday at Smith & McNell's. Then he went to a liquor saloon at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. He met a friend there and he hired a cab and went in it to an oyster saloon kept by a man named Byrnes. He gave the name of the man he went with as Steve. He said he dined Monday at Martin's Hotel, corner of University Place and Sixth Avenue. He said he paid $9 for his dinner, and had trout and wine, and a lot of fixings, the French names of which I cannot remember.

"After the dinner Henry said he went to Smith & McNell's. He told me he slept in Prospect Park on Wednesday and Thursday nights. I asked him why he did not go to a hotel instead of sleeping in the park, and he said he did not because he had no money. He ate at free lunch counters Wednesday and Thursday, he said. He said the money he used at the Hotel Martin he received two years ago, partly from business and partly from the sale of a bicycle."

William Henry's collar, the detectives said, was crumpled on the left side, and there were a lot of spots on the right sleeve of the shirt. They seemed to be blood spots.

"It seemed as if there had been an effort to rub them off—not a dry rub, cut a rub with a wet sponge. There was only a part of the right sleeve above the cuff where the spots were, which seemed to have been rubbed with a sponge. I saw a cut on William Henry's wrist. I asked him where he got it. I heard others ask him. The Superintendent asked him where he got the cut. I think he asked him where he got that little cut. He answered that he got the cut cleaning out the range. The Superintendent said that if he had been cut by the range it would have been a jagged cut and then he said that he was cut in the arm with a nail when he was chased out of the porch. He first declared that he had been cut cleaning out the stove before his father drove him out of the house on Saturday."

The detective said he searched the house, but was unable to find a pillow case, or even a pillow. The house, he said, was dirty, William's room being the only clean one in the house. The only evidence of blood spots, he said, was where the body was found.

District Attorney Ridgway said he would close the case then if Mr. Backus would admit that the shirt which was handed to Prof. Eaton was the one which was taken from William Henry.

"I want the District Attorney," said Mr. Backus, "to trace the shirt to the chemist, and I want the shirt produced here. I am sorry to put the District Attorney to any inconvenience."

Mr. Ridgway then said: "I want to state publicly here that I am willing to disclose all the evidence of the prosecution, and, while there has been a suggestion that the District Attorney's office has been hostile to the defense, I want to say here that I recognize that it is my duty to make an honest and fair presentation of the case for the people. That is the reason I have presented all my evidence. I intended to have the shirt here to-day, but it is locked up in the safe in the District Attorney's office, and the official who has charge of the safe had not arrived when I left this morning. If Mr. Backus insists upon it I can have it produced."

Mr. Backus did insist, and the hearing was adjourned until Thursday next.

THEY ALWAYS HAD A DEFICIT

COMMISSIONER MURPHY'S REFORM IN SOAP DID NOT LAST.

He Supposed the Contractors Furnished Good Food, but Never Made Any Personal Examinations.

Ex-Commissioner George H. Murphy of the Department of Charities of Kings County was again a witness before the Assembly investigating committee in the City Court room, Brooklyn, yesterday. Hugo Hirsh, counsel to the committee, plied him with many questions which he did not care to answer.

Mr. Murphy, in his examination, said that the appointments of mechanics, or, at least, many of them, were not made at the open meetings of the board, but in executive session. He said he was not bothered much about the places, as he did not mingle so much in politics as Commissioners Gott and Nolan did.

Q.—Do you think it possible that your board delegated the President of the board to appoint only mechanics? A.—No.

Q.—No excuse for it? A.—No.

Q.—No desire to show political friends that their men had been appointed without it coming to the knowledge of the public? A.—No.

Q.—Did you appoint any of these forty on the extra list? A.—Perhaps two or three were suggested by me; naturally I'd look out for my ward, the Third; it's a small ward, and I wouldn't want it to get left.

Q.—Mr. Nolan would look out for the Fourteenth Ward? A.—Yes.

Q.—And Col. Gott for the Seventh and the city? A.—Yes.

Q.—So the Third Ward got left? A.—It didn't get so many appointments as the other wards both put together.

Q.—Do you recognize any names as yours? A.—No; the others seem to have got them all.

Q.—So the wicked partners took everything? A.—It seems so.

Mr. Murphy said he made the excellence of work a condition for his voting for the men appointed, but not regardless of politics. He only required that the men should be Democrats.

"It was understood," he said, "that if a man who was not a good man should apply, the other Commissioners could say to the applicant 'Mr. Murphy objects to you,' and that would settle it for him."

Mr. Hirsh inquired about the appointment of Mr. Kirby, Superintendent of Transportation, and asked:

Q.—Do you recollect complaints regarding Kirby's drunkenness? A.—Yes. I heard he had got into a scrap while he was drunk. It was said he refused to obey orders and failed to supply transportation when the doctors ordered; he was made Superintendent of Transportation.

Q.—The office was created for him? A.—I read in the newspaper that there is no such office; I don't know about that.

Q.—What was the necessity for the office? A.—Some one should have charge of horses and to get stores up.

Q.—Were not the physicians at the head of the transportation department? A.—I thought that if the physicians attended to their business they would have their hands full; some one must be doing it now.

Q.—Do you know what was done with Dr. Dewing's complaint against Kirby? A.—Well, an investigation was made; no, he was not discharged, and I never tried to have him discharged.

Q.—Did you ever hear that he was on a continual drunk? A.—I always found him sober.

Q.—Did you ever hear that he visited the female ward and that one of the nurses left in consequence? A.—I inquired of whoever was in charge and of other attendants and whenever I thought was a clue, and I made up mind there was nothing in it.

Mr. Murphy said that complaint had been made about the butter, bread, and other articles of food at St. Johnland, and he supposed the contractors had to send good articles to take the place of old. He did not know whether they were returned or not, and he did not examine the bills to see whether the deductions had been made or not, but relied upon the storekeeper.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that your board changed the rule that it was the Superintendent's duty to examine the stores at St. Johnland and made it McLaughlin's duty to examine the stores at the Long Island Railroad station? A.—You say so; I don't remember.

Q.—Do you appreciate the fact that it took me ten minutes to get that reply? A.—I know it took me as long as that to know what you were driving at.

Mr. Murphy said he had heard that some of the meat was bad and had to be buried, but he said there was no record to that effect upon the minutes. He said that the department was run to produce the best results so far as he was concerned.

The witness and Mr. Hirsh then got into an argument as to the right of the board to use unexpended balances. Mr. Murphy testified that in 1893 there was a deficiency of $450,000 in the supply accounts, and of $80,000 in the salary account. He could not say what had caused this deficiency.

Mr. Murphy said he attempted to reform the schedules, and that he took the soap item out of the general line in 1891, and made a line item of it, so that soap dealers could only bid on the one item, and not on several items in the same class. He said it was one of the reforms that he instituted, but Mr. Hirsh asked him how it was that in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 the soap item was restored to the class again.

Mr. Murphy said that this was done because there was no satisfactory bidding on soap as an item, and therefore it was put back in the class.

The investigation will be continued this morning.

CLEMENCY ASKED FOR MARIA BARBELLA

Many Letters Sent to Gov. Morton—Women to Watch Her.

ALBANY, July 19.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison, officially notified Gov. Morton to-day of the arrival at the prison of Maria Barbella, convicted in New-York City of having killed her lover with a razor, and asked for the appointment of two female watchers to look after the death cell of his new charge until her electrosecution. The application was granted.

Already letters are pouring in on the Governor pleading for clemency for the woman, and several have also been received from male correspondents urging the Governor not to interfere. The letters are the usual "crank" notes, received in such cases as this.

The New-York Times has received $5 from Flandrau & Co., carriage builders of 372 to 376 Broome Street, for Vincenzo Barbella, father of Maria Barbella. Barbella's anxiety for his unfortunate daughter has brought him to poverty. Notice of an appeal was filed by the girl's counsel yesterday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Lola Yberri.—At Koster & Bial's next Monday night, Senorita Lola Yberri, the Spanish dancer, who was such a favorite here a year ago, will make her reappearance in the latest of her saltatorial creations. This is a dance which she has had in preparation for a long time, and for which she has designed a unique costume. The number of yards of silk and satin, and the quantities of floral embellishments used in the dress are almost fabulous. The petticoat is said to be trimmed with 10,000 violets. Another interesting feature of the bill Monday night will be a new song by J. W. Ransone, called "With a Little Lump of Wadding in His Ear."

—The New "Fanchon."—Clay M. Greene has finished his new dramatization of "Fanchon," and last week read it to Miss Gladys Wallis, who is to star in the title role, and R. F. McClannin, who played in the old version at different times for over a quarter of a century, and who is to be Miss Wallis's stage manager. In the company supporting Miss Wallis will be Frederick Paulding, Edwin Brewster, David Seymour, John Ready, Robert Hartey, J. C. McCabe, Lillian Andrews, Florence Lillian Wickes, Alma Stuart Aiken, and Grace Gibbons.

—Courtenay Thorpe's New Play.—The scenery for the production of Courtenay Thorpe's new play, "The Story of a Sin," is being painted by Thomas W. Hale of the Court Theatre, London, one of the best-known artists in England. He furnished the banquet scene for Mr. Irving's production of "Macbeth," the work for the production of "Vanity Fair" at the Court, and the original scenery for "The Amazons."

—Sutton Vane Coming.—Sutton Vane, the English melodramatic author, will visit America for the first time to superintend the production of his latest and greatest play, "In Sight of St. Paul," which will be presented at the Bowdoin Square Theatre in Boston Sept. 29 for a run. William Calder, who controls all the American rights to Mr. Vane's plays, is in negotiation with Frank Cell, the baritone, for a tour of this country during the season of 1896-7.

—Robert Hilliard's Tour.—Robert Hilliard will return from his vacation at the Thousand Islands this week to begin preparations for his coming tour, which will open at Hoyt's Theatre with the new comedy, "Lost—24 Hours." Manager W. G. Smyth has engaged C. M. Treat to look after the press interests of the company during the tour.

—The Tour of Elvorette.—Elvorette, the French dancer, who is to make an American tour next season, will sail from Havre Aug. 13, and will begin her tour Aug. 29 with her scenic dance, "The Bat's Cave." Almost a carload of paraphernalia will be carried by her.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SOME VENOMOUS SNAKES

Rattlesnakes and Copperheads, and Their Curious Habits.

PIEBALD AND ALBINO RATS

Thomas Proctor, Naturalist, Tells What He Has Seen and Noted in Certain Branches of Animal Life.

"Beast, bird, fish, or fowl?"

There is an ancient and eminently comestic game in which an interlocutor standing in a group of players puts the above question. Then, pouncing suddenly upon some unwary mortal, he calls one of the four words and expects to have an animal of that class named in the short space of time required to count ten.

There is a Brooklyn man who would be an adept at that game. Lawyer Thomas Proctor knows all sorts of queer animals of kinds that scarcely any one else ever heard of, and many queer things about animals that they have known all their lives.

In fact, if there is anything to be learned about animals that no one else has discovered, something that has never found its way into the most erudite books, that is the one thing Mr. Proctor is determined to know, and he is not contented until he has learned it, even if he has to raise the animals in his back-door yard to make the discovery.

He has had off and on any number of toads of all ages and sizes. He has tortoises of like degrees, and if he hasn't snakes it is probably because the feminine portion of the household have the aversion to such animals which has been innate in all women since the time; long ago, when Mother Eve had such an unfortunate meeting with the serpent and with such unwise generosity shared the fruits of his bad advice with the proprietor of the first garden.

This is merely a surmise, but, at any rate, Mr. Proctor does not raise snakes, although he has taken some observations of them in their native places. He was talking about snakes the other day.

"Have you ever seen the small green snakes up on the bushes eating blueberries?" asked an acquaintance. "They lie across the top of them, and are so nearly the color of the leaves that you cannot detect them unless you look closely. They lie there and eat berries as long as there are any left."

"No, I have never seen that," said Mr. Proctor, but I have seen those green snakes on sumac bushes in Maryland. I have seen them hanging to the bushes and looking so exactly like tendrils that if I didn't know sumac bushes never had tendrils, I should have thought the snakes were a part of them. They grow much larger in Maryland than they do around here.

"One thing that I have never found in all my rambles is a rattlesnake, and I have looked for them too. The greatest number of rattlesnakes I ever saw were in a dime museum in New-York. It was a very interesting sight, and worth seeing. There was a great case in front, and the boy belonging to the place went in among them and handled them apparently without the slightest fear.

There was one thing that was very amusing. They had two pine saplings for the animals to climb upon, and as the snakes had just shed their skins, when I was there they had hung them on these trees, and it looked for all the world as if the family washing had just been completed, and the clothes were hung up to dry.

"A little adventure I had with a snake at one time was interesting. I was watching a bird as it hopped around on the ground. It was just in front of a hole, and acted to me as if it had just come from it, so I thought it had a nest there.

"I was bound to see, anyway, so I put in my hand and drew out—a black snake. Just think of it! And I expected to find a little callow bird.

"No, black snakes are not poisonous. They have no poison sacks. They can bite, and they will attack you if cornered. They will chase you sometimes, but that is only in mating time. The constricture of the black-snake is sometimes dangerous.

"There is one thing about snakes that I have had disputes about, and that is their swallowing their young to protect them from danger.

"I have been told that that was simply an impossibility from the construction of the snake, but I have seen it. I have seen the old snake open its mouth and the young snakes go into it, and then I have taken the snake and switched the little ones out again. So they may tell me the snake is solid if they want to. I don't care. I have seen the swallowing done, and I know."

It was sitting by the door leading out into the garden, which is the home of Mr. Proctor's various pets, and flowers of many kinds, wild and cultivated, with the sweet fragrance of the white nicotiana floating into the house, that Mr. Proctor answered a question regarding snakes in New-York State for a reporter for The New-York Times, and related numerous little anecdotes of things which come to the notice of a student of natural history.

"There are lots of them all over the State," said Mr. Proctor regarding the snakes. "Just as likely as not, there are snakes in the stone wall opposite the village store in many small places. People don't see them, because they don't see anything.

"Yes; rattlesnakes and copperheads, too, both of them very poisonous. One reason they are not seen more frequently is because people are not out in their haunts during the time of the year when they are around. That is in the Spring, when they come out and lie on the rocks to sun themselves. That is probably the reason I have never seen a rattlesnake. I am out in August. Midsummer is the most interesting time to be in the woods and fields. There are not so many flowers, and everything is quiet.

"There is no doubt that there are plenty of rattlesnakes and copperheads in New-Jersey, on the road to West Point, on the Palisades, and wherever it is rocky and mountainous.

"I don't think you will find them on Long Island, and I don't think you would find any rattlesnakes on Staten Island. I presume there are copperheads there.

"Rattlers might go over from New-Jersey to Staten Island if the coast was different, but there is a marshy ground, with some extent of marsh grass on the coast of the island that is likely to prevent them from going there.

"No, the water would not prevent them from going They could float over easily. Most snakes take to the water more or less.

"Up in the huckleberry country is the place for the rattlesnakes. It is mountainous and rocky. That is where people are apt to be caught by them while picking berries, and struck on the hands. But it is very seldom that you hear of anything of the kind occurring.

"No; I believe nine out of every ten people recover from the effect of a snake bite. I don't know whether they would if nothing was done. Naturally you make an effort to do something if you know you have been bitten by a poisonous snake.

"There is only one remedy, and that is whisky taken internally, but a strong suction will do some good. The first thing a man would be likely to do if he were bitten would be to take out his knife and cut out the flesh around the wound. That is what I would do. I always have two or three sharp knives with me when I am out, though not for that purpose.

"The copperhead is more dangerous than the rattlesnake. It is a different kind of snake. It is a slow, quiet, more sluggish snake, and you step on it and are bitten before you know it. The rattlesnake rattles before it strikes.

"Neither of these snakes will attack you, unless it might be in mating season. They are timid, and strike because they are afraid.

"The rattlesnake might be called the most deadly when it does strike, because it acts with more force. It is a longer snake, and has a better leverage. A rattlesnake when it is angry will throw its poison from its fangs several feet. It has been known to do that. They are making experiments now with rattlesnakes in Washington. His extra force sends the poison further into the blood.

"Black adders are vicious snakes, and they bite through. They are not poisonous. I helped catch one once. I held the bag while he was driven into it. The man he was sent to said he was the ugliest snake he had ever handled.

"Most snakes will bite when they are angry. I don't think the little green snake has any teeth. There is one harmless little brown snake—I forget the name now—that is around all Summer.

"I have seen numbers of garter snakes out by the penitentiary. I one day saw masses of them in great interlaced heaps, and killed bunches of them at a time.

"That was a number of years ago. They have been killed off since then. It is a shame, too. They are harmless, and great friends of the farmers. They destroy the vermin which does damage to the crops.

"A rather bright thing a boy once said in regard to a snake was said in the country near a brook, where he found a snake skin.

"'He's gone in swimming,' he said; 'let us run off with his clothes.'

"His brother had an experience with a piebald rat that would be interesting to a naturalist. It was a small black-and-white continental rat that I had raised and given to him. He was very fond of it, and always carried it with him under his coat, next to his little gauze undervest. These rats are absolutely tame, and any fierceness they ever had has long since been domesticated out of them.

"This boy even fed the rat while it was inside his coat, and, finding a live crab one day, he gave it to the animal. Strange to say, it grabbed it with fierceness and crunched it savagely. It shows that the old instincts of animals come back with live prey.

"Those continental rats have always been great pets of the Italians. I used to see them giving little street exhibitions with the animals trained. I don't see them so much now.

"The rats are domesticated to make albinos of them. It is a theory of mine that I have never seen anywhere that all animals that have become domesticated tend to albinoism. The colors of animals deepen when they go back into wild life. Even goldfishes change their color.

"By the way, did you ever notice how seldom you see a pure white? A cream shade will tint even a flower that is apparently a perfectly white.

"A perfect red is also difficult to find. I have seen it once, in some cardinal flowers that we have in the garden. At one side there are all wild flowers. We have had ninety-five spikes of the cardinal flower blossom at one time, and one morning a ray of sunlight shining through the trees showed a perfect red in a blossom."

FUNDS FOR IRELAND'S CAUSE

Expected $10,000 Will Be Sent To-day as the Result of a Meeting at the Hoffman House.

A meeting of prominent Irish-American citizens who are interested in advancing the home-rule cause in Ireland was held in the Hoffman House last night. It was in reality a reassembling of the famous old committee, which raised enormous sums to help Ireland when the home rule question was first agitated.

The purpose of last night's meeting was to raise additional money, to be used to defray the election expenses of the Irish candidates for Parliament, most of whom are poor men. This fund, the amount of which it is expected will reach $10,000 in subscriptions by this evening, will be cabled to the home rule leaders for immediate use.

John D. Crimmins presided, and made a brief speech, urging the necessity of immediate action. Mr. Crimmins read the following cablegram, which he received during the meeting:

London, July 19.
Ireland struggling to suppress dissension. Will you help us? JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

The Chairman said that $5,000 had been cabled Wednesday last by friends of the movement, and he had received a cabled acknowledgement of its receipt from Justin McCarthy.

Major Byrne, John J. Delaney, and P. E. Gallagher made short addresses.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A crisis exists in Ireland's political affairs calling for action on the part of her friends, and,

Whereas, We, the frends of Irish aspiration for self-government, assembled in the Hoffman House, as an emergency body, recognize in the patriotic attitude of the people of Ireland under trying conditions, the essential elements of the capacity for self-government, and believing unqualifiedly in the loyalty and wisdom of the majority, pledge our unreserved support to the majority representation expressing the popular will of the people of Ireland, and hereby pledge our continued support to the constitutional effort for home rule.

Be it resolved, upon the part of this body, That we urge on all lovers of liberty and home rule, the absolute necessity for such generous and prompt financial aid as will enable the Irish party under Mr. McCarthy, to maintain unbroken the contest for the attainment of Irish National rights.

Among those present were Judge McCarthy, Edward J. McGuire, State Senator Guy, Peter McDonald, P. Gleason, John J. Mooney, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Edward Browne, F. S. Gannon, Edward F. McSweeney, E. J. McGean, and Judge Fallon.

The Central Council of the Irish National Federation of America held a meeting last evening at Cooper Union, at which Dr. P. Fennelly, the Vice President of the federation, presided. The attendance was not large, but delegates were present from several branches, who reported collections for the cause to the amount of $380.

Joseph P. Ryan, Secretary of the federation, made some remarks in which were embodied the statements that the National Party in Ireland was constantly gaining ground, and that the Healyites were being thrown out. He said that Nationalism was stronger than ever before, and that the Tories were swept into power by a tidal wave of beer. Beer was to-day the ruling power in Ireland, and before it home rule and all things else gave way.

There will be another meeting of the council in St. Mark's Church, in West Thirty-third Street, next Sunday evening.

Kansans Demand Waller's Release.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—The people of Kansas intend to secure, if possible, the release of ex-Consul John L. Waller from the French prison in which he is now confined. At a mass meeting here a committee appointed at a previous meeting submitted an address to the people recommending that petitions be circulated in every county in Kansas to be forwarded to the delegation to Congress from this State, and that Gov. Morrill take immediate steps to ascertain from the State Department the exact condition leading up to Waller's arrest and incarceration. A committee will be sent to Washington to secure Congressional action. This committee will be composed of ex-Gov. Thomas Osborne, Lieut. Gov. Troutman, and Albert M. Thomas.

Wants to Harness the Nile Cataracts.

From The London Globe.

M. Prompt, the Inspector General of Roads and Bridges in Egypt, has proposed to utilize the motive power of the Nile cataracts. He would begin with founding an electrical station at Assouan, where there is a fall of forty-five to fifty feet, from which 40,000 horse power might be drawn. A second fall could be created by a dam near Cairo fifteen feet in height. With the electric power thus obtained he would light the City of Cairo and establish a large number of cotton factories. Moreover, he would also utilize the water for irrigation, and the cultivation of sugar cane and cereals. The cost of the works would, he thinks, be under £2,000,000, and they might be executed without any subvention from the State.

Lo Is Poor No More.

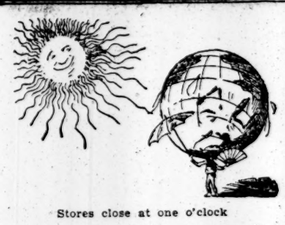
From The Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

It is no longer "Lo, the poor Indian." When the Nez Percés receive their pay for the ceded portion of their reservation they will be among the richest people on earth. There will be coming to them, all told, nearly $1,000 for each warrior, squaw, and papoose, and they will have, besides, fine farms and herds of horses and cattle. This will throw great responsibility upon the agent of that reservation and the leaders of the tribe. The Nez Percés never stood in greater need of wise counsel and firm leadership.

The Campaign in Ohio.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

The Republican State Central Committee has decided to open the campaign some time in the first half of the month of September, the first meeting to be at Springfield, the home of Gen. Bushnell, Republican nominee for Governor.



Stores close at one o'clock

Couldn't possibly sell all those marked-down suits in two days. Good picking yet.

Men's $12.
Young men's (30 to 34 inches chest) $10.

At Prince street only.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

NO LAZINESS AT STATE CAMP

The Twelfth Regiment Kept Busy with Drills and Othe Work—A Review by Gen. McAlpin.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 19.—The men of the Twelfth Regiment and the separate companies find that the routine of life in camp is not productive of laziness.

The first call comes at 4:55 A. M., and every one has to be out on the company street by 5 A. M., when the second call is sounded. The drill call is heard at 5:40 A. M., and the battalion drill lasts until 7 o'clock. Then comes the mess call for breakfast, and after breakfast the men pass their time in cleaning up the company streets until 9:20 o'clock. Then the forenoon drill takes place and lasts until mess call for dinner.

After dinner there are lectures by officers of the post. These lectures are largely attended.

"Newspaper Row," has to be taken care of by representatives of the press, as it is inspected each day by the inspecting officer, Major Lee. The newspaper men sweep out their tents, put their blankets out to air, and do their own washing.

The excursion party from Yonkers and Mount Vernon did not leave camp last night until after the band concert. Some of the visitors did not reach the wharf in time for the boats, and were compelled to return home by train.

Gen. McAlpin has endeared himself to all the National Guardsmen who have visited camp this season, and his energy and public spirit is commended by every one. He inspects all the food that is served, and it is not an uncommon sight to see him walking around the camp at night.

The Twelfth Regiment has made the best showing so far this season in percentages. The regiment has 680 men in camp to-night, and the four separate companies raise the total to 1,020 men.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed over the intention to deduct the fines and back dues of the men of the Twelfth Regiment from their week's pay at State Camp. Many of the men declare that they have lost their positions because of absence during the Brooklyn riots and at the State camp this week, and they have counted on their pay to even matters up.

An alarm of fire was sounded after midnight last night, the tent of Drummer E. Nankaur having caught fire. The fire was extinguished before the fire corps arrived. It was caused by the blowing of some paper against a candle.

The Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Separate Companies will leave for their homes at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Twelfth Regiment and the Fourth and Eleventh Separate Companies will leave for home at 3 P. M., after receiving the Seventy-fourth Regiment and the Eighth Battalion.

The reveiw tendered to Gen. McAlpin by the Twelfth Regiment to-night was one of the finest ever seen in State camp. Dress parade followed, and Sergt. Steinhauer of Company D, was called from the ranks and presented with a handsome gold medal, having brought the largest number of recruits into the regiment during the past year.

Gen. Guy V. Henry appeared on the parade ground this morning for the first time since his accident last week.

To Go to Peekskill To-day.

The Eighth Battalion, Major Chauncey, Jr., will assemble at its armory at noon today to proceed to State Camp at Peekskill. Fatigue uniforms will be worn, with brown leggins, haversacks, canteens, and packs, with overcoats rolled thereon. The battalion, after leaving its armory, at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, will march up Park Avenue to the New-York Central and Hudson River Station at One Hundred and Tenth Street, where a special train will be taken for Roa Hook at 1 P. M.

The battalion expects to take fully 400 men to camp.

DECIDED IN FAVOR OF GEORGE J. GOULD

Zella Nicolaus's Motion for a Preliminary Examination Denied.

Justice Lippincott of the New-Jersey Supreme Court yesterday decided not to grant the order moved by counsel for Zella Nicolaus Ruhman for a preliminary examination of George J. Gould in the proceedings begun by Mrs. Ruhman to recover the value of a forty-thousand-dollar check. The Judge said the motion was made upon an affidavit that Lawyer Alexander Simpson had information that Gould admitted to ex-Police Superintendent Thomas Byrnes that the allegation on which Zella's case depends were true, and that he had letters which belong to the plaintiff.

The affidavit did not contain sufficient evidence of facts in the possession of Gould essential to the plaintiff's case. There was nothing to show that Gould intended to be absent or that he would be inaccessible. The denial was not prejudicial to a renewal of the motion if the circumstances justified the granting of it.

Neither ex-Judge William T. Hoffman nor Alexander T. Simpson was present when the decision was announced in open court. Counselor Richard V. Lindabury of Elizabeth, Gould's New-Jersey counsel, heard the decision, but made no comment. The trial of the case was originally fixed for July 22. As Gould is in Europe it will of course be adjourned, probably until the Fall term.

In explanation of the absence of Zella Nicolaus's lawyers it was said about the Court House that they had been privately informed of the Judge's ruling just before the announcement. They were non-committal as to whether they would renew the motion.

Stood In the Gutter All Day.

A small, quiet woman, dressed in a blue calico wrapper and a white hat, remained all day yesterday standing in the gutter at Canal Street and the Bowery.

Several persons spoke to her, but she took no notice of them. The transfer agent of the Third Avenue cable road called the attention of a policeman to the woman late last night. The policeman took her to the Elizabeth Street Station House.

There she told Sergt. Baker that her name was Etna Finkelstein, that she was twenty years old, and lived at 24 Mott Street. She was waiting for a car to take her there, she said. No further information could be obtained from her.

At 24 Mott Street, which is a Chinese tenement house, the woman was not known. An ambulance surgeon examined her and said she was insane.

She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Government's Building in Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Government Board on the Atlanta Exposition has held its last meeting in this city. It has ordered its office removed to Atlanta, where the next meeting will be held Aug. 5. The board has decided to begin the shipment of exhibits next week, and will have everything in shape by the time the exposition opens.

Plans for the decoration of the Government Building have been agreed upon. The exterior will be profusely decorated with electric lights in artistic groupings, flags, &c. The interior will be ornamented with flags, buntings, shields of the various States, &c., the interior construction of the building affording an excellent opportunity for a handsome display of this sort.

The Steamer Sunrise Ashore.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 19.—The steamer Sunrise, Capt. Judd, bound from Sydney for this port, with a cargo of 1,400 tons of coal, went ashore yesterday afternoon at St. Shore's Cove, twenty-two miles inside Cape Pine, in a dense fog. Her bows are stove in, and she lies in eighteen feet of water, with her bottom considerably broken. The vessel is a total wreck, but the crew were all saved. They arrived at St. Mary's Harbor late to-night.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES

Is universally recognized as the model family newspaper. It is always clean, bright, and newsy. Somewhere in its twenty-eight pages everybody is certain to find something of peculiar personal interest. In addition to all the news of the day and its many unrivaled departments, to-morrow's Times will contain the following special articles:

Chicago's Military Post

Fort Sheridan and the big reservation on Lake Michigan. Commodious quarters for soldiers. Established ten years ago as the result of a suggestion of Gen. Sheridan. Its beautiful location.

Pleasures of Canoeing

A delightful and healthy pastime for Summer months. Through rapids and grassy fens. Down the Delaware from Port Jervis to Trenton. Up in the Maine woods among forests primeval.

Grandmama's Best China

Some of it was very beautiful and she was proud of it. Big prices for perfect specimens. A dragon's blood vase that brought three thousand dollars. The Prince Demidoff sale. Oriental porcelains.

Riches Fifty Years Ago

The fortunes then of the millionaires of to-day. Anecdotes of old New-Yorkers. Interesting changes seen by a resident during nearly sixty years as the officer of a bank.

Mr. Larrabee on Silver

"Naytional" prosperity not compatible with debased currency. Work the only road to wealth. Some striking observations about the indebtedness of the banks to the people. Advice to "Eph Good'n."

Mixed Clubs Not Wanted

Men object to association with women under club conditions. Not demanded by gentler sex. Ends for which clubs are organized would be defeated without any adequate compensation.

Commissioner Roosevelt at Work

Rapid action and quick perception of the President of the Police Board as he dispatches the multiple duties of his office.

Oikology, a New Science

Homemaking now an "ology" and put in college curricula. Boston women its chief sponsors. Haphazard housekeeping will soon be impossible. Dietetics, sanitation, bacteriology, are departments of the new study.

The Central Turn Verein of New-York

Although one of the recent German organizations of this city, is an important factor in German social circles. Its motto, "A Sound Mind in a Sound Body," demonstrates its object fully. To-morrow's article will contain many portraits of its promoters and founders, as well as a complete history of its life and achievements.

Features of the Book Page

The very latest books will, as usual, be noticed. First will come the new sketch of the life of Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, in the English Men of Action Series, and then two remarkable volumes from France devoted to Wagner. A book of travel among the Malay people, giving fresh and authentic pictures of them, will fill another column or more. Stopford Brooke's volume of selections from Coleridge and a curious book setting forth many zoological beliefs current in the Middle Ages will also be noticed.

He Is a Wise Man Who Buys The Sunday Times for Himself and His Family.

28 PAGES for 5 CENTS.

Philadelphia Museums.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Although the Philadelphia City Museum has leased the old Pennsylvania Railroad Building in Fourth Street, below Walnut, for five years, the promoters of this enterprise wish it understood that this move does not indicate any abandonment of the idea of an organized museum plant for the city in a building devoted entirely to it, and thoroughly suited to its purposes, near the museums maintained by the University of Pennsylvania, thus furnishing to the public a most complete museum system. The idea has been to build with the funds which the university has long been gathering a fine museum building, in which to house the collections which have steadily grown with the expeditions which have yearly been sent out by her, and which she, like the city, has no place to display, and to place within as short a distance as possible the city museums in a similar house, so that the two may work in unison and so double the efficiency of each. The Wistar Museum of Anatomy and Biology would be near, and with the three the city would have a museum plant worth fully $4,000,000, unequalled in this country and unexcelled in Europe.

New-Jersey's Promise of Cranberries.

The growers say that the outlook for the cranberry crop throughout New-Jersey was never better than it is at present. The berries were late in forming, but the wet weather has been greatly beneficial, and the crop now promises to equal the enormous yield of 1893—the largest ever known.

To Ye Publick.

Cheape thyngs, trulie, atte ye popular gentlemen's cloathynge shoppe.

This is about the style of announcement that would be in keeping with the antique things often advertised as "bargains"

But it is this season's choicest necessities that we now offer at unusual reductions—while the weather's hot—not *after* the season.

20 per cent. discount on all Summer Underwear, Bathing Suits and Belts.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street, Broadway below Chambers Street

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News,

Saturday
July 20-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ELECTRICITY IN HARNESS

The List of Things It Is Compelled to Do Growing Impressive.

BOSTON HAS A HORSELESS CARRIAGE

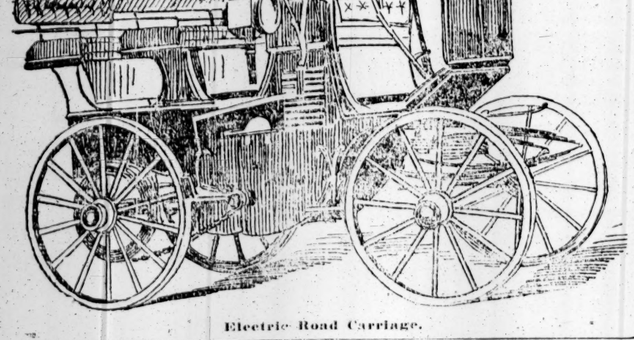
English in Appearance with American Works Inside—Electric Curling Tongs, Electric Glue Pots, Electric Flat Irons.

A horseless carriage propelled by electricity is one of the latest novelties enjoyed by the thoughtful inhabitants of Boston. The new carriage is not a toy, but a vehicle weighing 5,100 pounds and carrying six or seven passengers.

Like some other Boston inventions, it is English in appearance, with American works inside. It resembles an English break with a deep well underneath the floor, in which the storage batteries and motor are placed. The batteries consist of 44 chloride cells, arranged in four groups of eleven each.

The motor has nominal strength of four horse power, and turns the hind wheels by means of an intermediate shaft and chain gearing. In order to allow the vehicle to make sharp turns without upsetting, the intermediate shaft is cut in the middle, so that a different rate of speed can be applied to each wheel.

The steering apparatus is connected with the front pair of wheels, each of which is hinged on the axle and may be locked at



Electric Road Carriage.

any angle by means of a spring latch worked by the foot of the operator. The speed attained by the carriage varies from four to fourteen miles an hour, according to the grade of the roadway and the amount of power turned on. An electrical controller gives three well-defined rates of speed, and no rheostat for intermediate speeds has been found necessary.

John H. McGhie of 44 Broad Street was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times to describe some of the lesser known instruments at present in use where electricity is employed as the motive or lighting power.

"Curling tongs heated by electricity, seem to be thriving well, to judge from the number of different kinds which have come on the market," said Mr. McGhie. "Most of these are ordinary curling tongs, placed upon an electric heater or thrust into an asbestos box with a coil of wire of high resistance around it. When the current is sent into a wire of this kind it finds the resistance so great that much of its force is converted into heat. If you put too much current on a thin copper wire it will grow hot, but the current which can be carried with perfect safety over a copper wire will heat a wire of German silver of the same diameter."

"What are the advantages of electric curling tongs?" asked the reporter.

"Well, for one thing, they have a plug which will screw into an ordinary incandescent light socket," replied Mr. McGhie. "Thus, young women who work in the down-town office buildings can always be sure of fixing up their bangs and side curls before they go home, or during the luncheon hour, or at any other time when they happen to have the office to themselves.

"Then electric curling tongs can be heated to the right point, which, I believe, is when they are as hot as they can be without charring paper. There is a new kind of curling tongs just coming out, in which the electricity goes through the iron of the tongs themselves, and in which the quantity of current is regulated so that they can never become too hot, and yet keep the heat for an hour, if necessary."

"What about electric soldering irons?" asked the reporter.

"They are now used altogether in the works of the General Electric Company, in Schenectady," replied Mr. McGhie, "and are worked by girls for the most part. The iron itself is fired with its point toward the operator. The heat is constant at a point just below redness. The articles to be soldered are held together to the point of the iron, and the junction is made without trouble."

Mr. McGhie then spoke of electrical welding, which is accomplished by making the pieces of metal which are to be united part of the circuit of a strong current. A firm in Brooklyn has recently been laying street car rails for a trolley company welded in this manner as fast as they are laid, so that the rails on each side will form one continuous piece, and no underground wires will be necessary to convey the return current back to the power house.

Use is at last being made of the power of a current of electricity to decompose water into oxygen and hydrogen, its original elements. William Patterson, a horseshoer, in Niagara, now employs the Burton method of heating his horseshoes. The positive wire is attached to a lead plate, and the negative wire to a pair of tongs, which hold the horseshoe. These are placed in a water bath, which contains washing soda to increase its conductivity. The hydrogen given off at the negative pole is ignited, and burns with an intensely hot flame. The pressure of the current is 500 volts, and the quantity is about twelve amperes. It takes one minute to heat a piece of iron one inch in square cross section, and it is claimed that the cost is less than a quarter of a cent for current.

"What about surgical appliances?" asked the reporter.

"The electric cautery, which consists of a loop of silver or platinum, is often used by surgeons," said Mr. McGhie. "The current is sent through the loop, which grows white hot, and burns its way through the part to be cut off. I understand its value is appreciated when the tongue has to be removed for cancer, because the hot wire stops the flow from the innumerable small blood-vessels which it encounters in its course.

"An electric needle, which is heated in much the same way as the cautery, is used to destroy the hair follicles at the roots of hairs. If the roots are completely destroyed new hairs cannot grow.

"The latest thing in this direction is the asbestos pad, which derives its heat from an inside coil of wire. Its temperature can be regulated, and by means of it poultices can be kept hot for an indefinite length of time. This asbestos pad is also likely to supersede the old-fashioned hot-water bags when it is necessary to apply heat to the stomach or feet of a patient in a state of collapse. The old plan was to apply a stocking filled with hot salt for earache, or even toothache. Well, the asbestos pad will do its work far better than the hot stocking ever did.

"Then there is the electric bath. The action of the skin can be increased by means of a current passing through the water, and, incidentally, through the person who is in it. There is also the tube with the mirror and the small incandescent light at the bottom, by which the surgeon can inspect the lining of any part of a person's gullet or stomach."

"What about dentistry?" suggested the reporter.

"The rock drill, with the flexible attachment, which used to be driven by the torturer's foot, is now often worked by a current of electricity instead," said Mr. McGhie. "After the tunnels have been driven in the teeth, the gold is packed away by an electric rammer, which strikes ever so many times a minute. If the agony is not reduced it is sooner over.

"It is curious that dentistry and sculpture should have any connection, but a modification of the flexible drill is used to finish figures in stone, and a modification of the hammer, with a chisel end, allows the sculptor to save his strength for his mind, while the little chisel working incessantly brings out the finest curve of the nostrils if the hand of the artist is true and his mental picture of his ideal is clear."

Mr. McGhie then spoke of the electric connection between the keyboard of church organs and the pipes, so that the organist could sit in any part of the building, while the organ or any of its different parts could be placed where the sound would be heard to the greatest advantage.

One of the uses of electricity, which is fast making itself felt in the progress of the arts, is its power to reduce metals from their salts, notably in the case of aluminium, which will soon be turned out in large quantities at Niagara Falls through currents derived from the new power works there.

Scarcely less important is its power to unite in chemical combination substances which can hardly be united by any other agency. Thus, by running lime and coke together in an electric furnace, calcium carbide is formed, which gives off acetylene upon the addition of water. This gas has ten times the illuminating power of ordinary gas. A 5,000 horse-power plant is soon to be put in operation at Niagara to make calcium carbide, and the cost of its product can then be accurately determined.

A new form of gas lamp, in which electricity plays a part, has recently been invented by M. Denayrouse. A little dynamo with a pressure of one-third of one volt, and one-tenth of an ampère, is placed below the burner and drives a small fan. By this means enough air is mixed with the illuminating gas to heat an incandescent hood of incombustible material to a whiteness which gives off light equal to an ordinary arc lamp, with a consumption of 500 liters of gas an hour.

It is not generally known that when static electricity is passed through globes containing rarefied gases, beautiful luminous colored light appears, resembling the auroras which are too rarely seen in these latitudes. No fireworks or colored fires from solid bases can compare in softness, delicacy, and brilliancy with the lights produced by static electricity.

Mr. Ingersoll, who has an office in the Havemeyer Building, in Cortlandt Street, was asked about the progress in electricity in cooking and household work. He said:

"There is nothing cooked by an ordinary fire which cannot be cooked equally as well by electricity. There are chafing dishes, broilers, tea kettles, ovens, and general stoves, which can be heated in sections, so that no more current is used than is necessary for the number of saucepans upon them.

"The electric smoothing irons are better than old-fashioned ones, which are always too hot at first, and too cold after they have been in use for a few minutes. In all electric apparatus for the household the heat obtained is constant, so that the time required to boil a quart of cold water at one time will be the same at another. If it takes so many minutes to do a steak one night the same time will always be required for any other steak of the same weight and thickness.

"Irons can be kept with different degrees of heat, and used all day without changing them. A glue pot can be kept at the proper temperature for using its contents without paying any attention to it, and electric glue pots are in great demand in binderies."

A LONG MARCH FOR TARGET PRACTICE

Troops at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Go to Fort Thomas, Ky.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Lamont has authorized the expenditure of $1,600 to allow the five companies of infantry at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to march to Fort Thomas, Ky., to engage in their annual target practice. The distance is about 130 miles. The command will make the journey in about ten days each way.

This feature of practice marches was introduced into the army by Gen. Schofield in 1888, and has been continued since. The order regulating these marches requires commanding officers to enforce the most rigid discipline.

A number of the troops are now engaged in this work. The artillery at Madison Barracks, N. Y., is now en route to the Berkshire Hills, Mass., a march which will consume about thirty days. The artillery and cavalry stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., are now en route to Camp Douglas, Wis., to camp with the militia of that State.

The artillery and cavalry at Ft. Myer, Va., and Washington Barracks, D. C., made a practice march to Gettysburg, which occupied about three weeks. This march proved very valuable, as it established the worth of every animal and trooper in the command.

The troops at Buffalo, N. Y., are now on their way to Fort Niagara, and those at Fort Niagara are marching toward Buffalo.

Since 1888 these marches have cost the Government about $75,000 a year.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER NOT TO RESIGN

So Says Gilman H. Tucker, One of the Trustees of His Church.

Gilman H. Tucker, one of the Trustees of the Church of the Messiah, 61 East Thirty-fourth Street, denied yesterday that the Rev. Robert Collyer was about to withdraw from its pastorate.

"There is no truth, whatever in the report," he said, "that the Rev. Mr. Collyer is going to resign, and that we have invited the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of Boston to take his place. There has been from time to time talk like this. It is without foundation. The Rev. Mr. Collyer is as stalwart and vigorous as ever, and he is good for years of useful work."

Mr. Collyer will be seventy-two years old in December. He became pastor of the Church of the Messiah in 1879. He is now spending his vacation traveling in the New-England States.

Mrs. Roberts, a niece of Mr. Collyer, who lives in his home at the Strathmore, 1,672 Broadway, said yesterday that she was quite sure that Mr. Collyer had not decided to resign.

"He has often declared," she said, "that he would not preach after he was seventy years old, but I do not think he intends to leave off his work just yet."

Reduction Companies Consolidate.

ALBANY, July 19.—A certificate of agreement for consolidation of the American Reduction Company and the International Reduction Company with the United States Alumina Phosphate Company, forming the Consolidated American Reduction Company of New-York City, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company is to gather garbage and refuse and manufacture fertilizer, has a capital of $400,000, and will operate in the Cities of New-York, Syracuse, and Utica. The Directors are Samuel M. Roosevelt and N. B. Powter, R. G. Walling of New-York City, D. R. Case of Bristol, R. I., and John B. Campbell of Brooklyn.

Funeral of Simon S. Sternberger.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 19.—The funeral of the late Simon S. Sternberger was held from his late residence in Ocean Avenue to-day. Hundreds of cottages were present. The Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes of the West Eighty-second Street Temple, New-York, officiated. The body was interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island.

The pall bearers were Gen. Lewis Seasongood, James Seligman, J. Boskowitz, S. Riker, Sigmund Bach, Jacob Rothschild, Simon Schaffer, M. Weillie, M. Simon, J. Spencer, and M. Katzenberger.

BOYCOTT ON BANK NOTES

The Knights of Labor Advocate a Novel Warfare.

SOVEREIGN DEMANDS RETALIATION

He Insists that the Workingmen and the Farmers Refuse to Accept Anything but Coin or Greenbacks as Money.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor has issued a circular letter, or manifesto, to the members of that organization, as well as to kindred organizations throughout the country, having in view the establishment of a boycott upon all National bank notes. The manifesto is, in the words of General Master Workman Sovereign, addressed to "all lovers of liberty," and reads as follows:

Behind the proposition to perpetuate a monetary system in this country based on a single gold standard is a proposition to perpetuate the National banks. In fact, the National banks, in their individual capacity and through the American Bankers' Association, are the bulwarks of a single gold standard money. They realize that gold alone will not be accepted by the American people as the only circulating medium, and therefore they demand that the monetary prerogatives of the Government be turned out to them, making private interests and not the public welfare the only motive for furnishing a paper circulation to meet requirements of business.

The National banks are responsible for the destruction of the greenbacks, the payment of the bonds in coin, the funding acts, the demonetization of silver, and all the corrupt financial legislation in this country for the last thirty years. They have boycotted and discriminated against every kind of money that promised relief to the debtor class and prosperity to the industrial masses. They are boycotters of the most infamous and merciless kind.

Now we propose, through the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance, People's Party, and all reform organizations, that a boycott be placed on the notes of National banks, and that on and after Sept. 1, 1895, our people be requested and urged to accept no National bank bills in any of the ordinary transactions of business.

National bank notes are legal tender between the National Government and the people, and between the banks and the Government, but not legal tender between individuals. They are not legal tender for private debts, wages, or merchandise, nor any of the multifarious transactions that enter into business intercourse between individuals; and it is generally agreed that if only one person in a hundred boycotts these notes, it will make the work effective and depreciate them, and force the banks into a humiliating defense of their "flat" money.

A boycott of this kind will agitate the doubtful free-silver advocates, and stick, in turn for the dagger it has stuck into the hearts of the people, a dagger into the hearts of the money power.

I am not entirely cold-blooded, but believe in meeting the enemy on his own field. It may be argued that the boycott herein proposed will disturb business and make money scarcer than it already is, and that during these hard times people ought to accept any kind of money. But let it be remembered that this boycott is against a soulless combine that is responsible for the scarcity of money, low wages, and business depression.

This boycott will precipitate the great conflict with the people on one side and the banks on the other, and the issues will be as sharply drawn as in the struggle of Andrew Jackson with the old United States Bank sixty years ago. It will force the corporations and every form of private monopoly to take sides in the contest. It will force a plutocratic press and a foreign money power to reveal the hidden hand of American politics, and establish an impassable barrier between the toiling masses of America and the Shylocks and pensioned lords of the world. And if an attempt is made to force National bank notes upon the public through such channels as they are by law made a legal tender, we will establish a redemption bureau, and, through existing laws, force the Secretary of the Treasury to unload the locked-up greenbacks for the benefit of the people.

The struggle of 1896 may result in victory for the common people or the hope of American liberty is lost and recovery impossible through methods now sanctioned by law. The campaign must be waged against the combined foe of two continents, against the allied forces of the plutocratic tyranny throughout the world, and in the light of recent events it must be the most aggressive and offensive campaign ever waged in this country.

We can expect no permanent relief without a struggle, and therefore let us precipitate the conflict in time and on lines that will expose the unsound money of the money advocates. This can be most effectually done by a National boycott on the unsound, un-American, unconstitutional notes of the National bank.

On and after Sept. 1, 1895, let every Knight of Labor and every person whose love of justice is above the accursed interests of tyrants refuse to accept National bank notes in payment for wages, produce, or in payment of any debt or obligation not made necessary by the limited legal-tender qualities of the notes.

Boycott the notes of the National banks.

Asked if it was obligatory on Knights of Labor to obey the order of boycott, Mr. Sovereign said that it was. "And," said he, "we expect similar orders to be issued by the heads of all sympathetic bodies." He was earnest in speaking of the proposed "redemption bureau" to be established in the event that National bank notes were forced upon the public.

"We have an organization powerful enough to establish it," he said. "It is not an idle threat. If the National banks show fight, we will quickly unlock the sixty millions reserve. The boycott will educate our people on the money question, just as the injunction on Carlisle disseminated much-needed information on the broad money matter."

The publication of Grand Master Workman Sovereign's boycott against National bank notes naturally attracted some attention. Secretary Carlisle said that the boycott would not affect the Treasury Department or its condition. National bank notes, it was stated, as between individuals were not a legal tender and could be refused if offered by one individual to another and declined without in the least impairing the validity of the debt. The same is true of gold and silver certificates, neither of which are legal tender, but simply the representatives of a gold or silver dollar, which is a legal tender between individuals and between the Government and individuals.

In case a National bank note should be declined by a creditor, all the debtor would have to do to make it available for use would be to present it to the Treasury for redemption. It would be immediately redeemed by the payment to the holder of a United States legal-tender note, and the bank of issue notified either to recoup the Government by returning to it a legal-tender note or retire the National bank note. In case it should elect to retire the note, the Government would be secured by United States bonds previously deposited by the bank.

The issue to the National bank was only 90 per cent. of the face value of the bonds. These United States bonds range in the markets at from 104 to 125, and there is no danger of the Government being loser by the transaction of redemption. According to the last official statement, issued July 1, 1895, the National bank-note circulation outstanding aggregated $211,600,698, of which $186,062,098 was secured by United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. The amount secured by lawful money was $26,690,723. The National bank 5 per cent. fund in the Treasury on July 18 for the current redemption of National bank notes amounted to $7,849,388.

Treasury officials express the opinion that while a general and iron-clad boycott of National bank notes by labor unions would, perhaps, cause temporary embarrassment, it could have no permanent effect, as, stripped of all technical surroundings, it was a boycott against the Government itself on the part of a portion of its citizens, which was in itself, they said, an absurdity. Whatever objections, it was pointed out, may exist against the National bank system under the present laws could only be remedied by a repeal of modification of those laws and not by a boycott, as an attack on the system such as that instituted by Grand Master Workman Sovereign resolves itself into an attack on the Government itself.

A Leather Company to Issue Stock.

Announcement was made yesterday that $8,000,000 of stock, half preferred and half common, was contemplated by the United States Leather Company, increasing the capitalization to $64,000,000 of each kind of stock. Half of the new preferred stock will be used to pay for lands in which the value exceeds the estimate by that amount, and the remainder will be held to provide for other reappraisements now in progress.

The common stock will be paid to former land owners, equally with the preferred, for the good will of the business in tan bark, which their lands gave them.

Mrs. Margaret McGourley Was Killed.

SING SING, July 19.—The woman who was killed at the Mount Vernon station of the New-Haven Railroad yesterday was to-day identified as Mrs. Margaret McGourley, a widow of this village who was on her way to visit her daughter at Harrison.

NO CLAIM ON THE NAVY, HE SAYS

Secretary Herbert's Answer to the Suit of John N. Quackenbush, Formerly a Commander.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The answer filed by Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, to the rule issued by Judge Bradley of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia upon the petition of John N. Quackenbush, formerly a Commander in the navy, reveals facts not hitherto generally known in connection with this unique and somewhat famous controversy. The facts, so far as they are conceded on both sides, are these:

Quackenbush was tried by a court-martial in 1874 upon a charge of grievous offenses committed while on duty in a South American port, and sentenced to dismissal from the service. This sentence was approved by President Grant, but it was the understanding at the time that the President reconsidered his action, and commuted the sentence to six years' suspension on furlough pay. Upon this understanding, certainly, everybody acted. Quackenbush was carried on the Naval Register until the year 1878 with these entries attached to his name: "June 9, 1874, dismissed; Dec. 8, 1874, sentence of disinissal mitigated to suspension of rank and duty on furlough pay for six years from June 9, 1874."

He received his pay during all that period. When the term of suspension had ended, he reported to the Secretary of the Navy and was placed on waiting orders. The accounting officer of the Treasury in April, 1881, declined—upon what ground the record does not disclose—to audit vouchers for the payment of his salary, and it thereupon ceased. His name, however, was retained on the Naval Register until August 1, 1883, when it was dropped by Secretary Chandler, and the following entry made: "Left off of the Register published 1st of August, 1883, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, his action being based upon a decision of the Supreme Court."

Since that time Quackenbush has importuned Congress for relief, but failed to secure it, and some weeks ago instituted suit in the local courts for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary Herbert to insert his name in the Naval Register as a Commander. When the case came up for hearing on the petition for a rule requiring the Secretary to show cause, if any existed, why the writ should not issue, Judge Bradley laid the rule upon the defendant, at the same time expressing strongly his opinion that gross injustice had been done Quackenbush, which any President or Secretary of the Navy could have remedied by a single word.

In his return to the rule, which is quite a voluminous document, Secretary Herbert makes two statements which are new. First, he denies that President Grant at any time mitigated the sentence of the court-martial from dismissal to suspension for six years. This had been so generally assumed to be the case that the assertion by Secretary Herbert caused much surprise. In a letter written by Secretary Robeson, after his retirement from office, he stated that President Grant had thus mitigated the punishment, but that he [Robeson] had not caused an entry of the fact to go upon the Register until December, 1874, six months following the action of the President.

The other new statement is in relation to the nomination and confirmation of a successor to Quackenbush as Commander in the navy. The nomination of Winfield S. Schley to be a Commander in the navy, "vice Quackenbush, dismissed," was sent to the Senate and confirmed June 10, 1874. This, it was contended, was a mistake or inadvertence on the part of a clerk in making out the nomination, and it was not the intention of President Grant to make the appointment of Schley for that reason. But, however that may be, the Secretary says there can be no doubt of the intention of President Arthur to consider Quackenbush as dismissed, when, in December, 1883, he nominated Dennis W. Mullan to be a Commander in the navy, "vice Quackenbush, no longer in the service." That this nomination was made in this way appeared to be news to most of the persons interested in the suit when it was read.

In view of these facts Secretary Herbert insists that Quackenbush has no standing in the navy, and that he is not entitled to the relief sought by his petition for a writ of mandamus.

Mr. Quackenbush, even were he restored to the rank he formerly held, would go at once on the retired list, having reached the age of sixty-two years last May. Since beginning these proceedings he has been critically ill, and is now just able to be about. No further action will be taken in the case until Judge Bradley's return in September.

VALUABLE FURS RECOVERED

A Writ of Replevin Against J. R. Harris in Favor of Solomon Cohen.

A writ of replevin in favor of Solomon Cohen has been issued against Joseph R. Harris, dealer in furs, at 283 Sixth Avenue, for 530 Persian skins and 129 stone marten skins, valued at $2,350.

The Sheriff found a portion of the goods, consisting of 498 Persian and 40 stone marten skins, yesterday. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for Mr. Cohen, said that Mr. Harris is the fire insurance adjuster whose disappearance has been announced. The attorneys understand he gave a bill of sale of the business before he went away, to his wife, Rosa, as R. Harris & Co.

Two months ago Mr. Harris claimed that he was worth $646,000. He was reputed to own the leasehold of 42 West Thirty-fourth Street, occupied by Henry Siede, furrier, but he said he was not a partner with Mr. Siede. Blumenstiel & Hirsch said yesterday that Mr. Siede had given a bill of sale of the business in Thirty-fourth Street to his mother, Mary M. N. Siede, the consideration named being $30,000. The bill of sale covered the good will, fixtures, stock, horses, wagons, harness, accounts, &c. The attorneys went to Mr. Siede's store with a claim in favor of Solomon Cohen and got back goods worth nearly $2,500.

A RECEIVER FOR GEORGE W. N. YOST

Supplementary Proceedings Against the Inventor.

George A. Baker has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George W. N. Yost of 265 Broadway, inventor of a typewriter, on the application of Emerson & Talcott, who obtained a judgment against him on Sept. 3, 1890, for $23,190, on which there is still due $17,000, with interest.

Mr. Yost was interested with Charles N. Fowler in forming the Typewriter Trust, two years ago, and his share was, it is said, stock of the Union Typewriter Company, as follows: $60,000 in first preferred stock, $40,000 in second preferred stock, and $1,226,000 in common stock. Mr. Fowler said he delivered a considerable amount of stock to Mr. Yost, but could not tell how the account stood.

Mr. Yost has received royalties from the Yost Typewriting Company amounting, to about $5,000 a year, and he has been enjoined from receiving the royalties by the order appointing the receiver.

Mayor Schieren Vetoes Their Act.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday vetoed the Aldermanic resolution granting to the New-York and Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company the right to erect poles and string wires along the conduit of the Brooklyn Water Works.

In his veto Mayor Schieren said: "I am desirous, in the public interest, of promoting, and shall at all times aid to promote legitimate competition in telephone service, but the resolution in question attempts, without authority of law, to grant an easement for private use in the property of the city."

This company is under the management of Samuel Muldenberg of the Third Ward. He is one of the Republican machine leaders. The company has been trying for a year to get an entering wedge. Alderman Jahn is its mouthpiece in the Board of Aldermen.

To Enforce Fire-Escape Law.

District Attorney Ridgway of Brooklyn yesterday received a letter from the Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy, directing his attention to Chapter 381 of the Laws of 1895, providing for the erection of suitable fire escapes on all hospital buildings and asylums for the insane, and other hospitals that are more than two stories high. The District Attorney is charged with a strict enforcement of the law, which will become operative Oct. 1.

Travers Hanged at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—James L. Travers, colored, was hanged to-day in the county jail for the murder of his sweetheart, Lena Gross, whom he killed on Nov. 19, 1894.

MR. MARTIN ON THE STAND

Objects to Answering Questions About Bridge Management.

HIS SON HIS EXPERT ELECTRICIAN

Trustees Allow Luytes Brothers to Occupy Bridge Property for a Boiler Shop Without Paying Rent.

Superintendent and Chief Engineer C. C. Martin of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was again on the witness stand yesterday before the sub-committee of the Assembly Committee of Cities, which is investigating the management of the bridge, in Part II. of the Superior Court. He was interrogated by James King Duffy, counsel to the committee.

Mr. Duffy inquired if the work now in progress at either end of the bridge could not be pushed more rapidly by increasing the shifts of employes.

"I think so," said Mr. Martin, "if the shifts were so arranged as to have the work continued during twenty-four hours a day."

Mr. Martin was asked if the work had been pushed more rapidly since the investigation began, and he answered that it had not.

"Why do the bridge Trustees retain the dock property at the piers?" asked Mr. Duffy.

"It is necessary," answered Mr. Martin, "in order that the bridge property may be protected, and that no buildings be erected within fifty feet of the piers, as the bridge engineers decided."

Mr. Duffy asked Mr. Martin to explain an expenditure of $75 for inspecting the electrical system in use in the bridge cars, and asked who inspected it.

"My son," answered Mr. Martin, "made the inspection. He is an electrical engineer in the employ of the General Electric Company."

"And he was paid by the company which employed him, and also $75 by the bridge Trustees?"

"Yes, Sir; that is true."

"Do you think that is good business?"

"I think so. I have the utmost confidence in my son's abilities, and in the inspection he made of the electric plant."

Mr. Duffy asked Mr. Martin what the Trustees paid for the property acquired for the New-York approach to the bridge.

Mr. Martin replied that the land on the south side cost $201,075, and the Ehret property on the north side $258,600. The Trustees leased the property occupied by The Press Publishing Company for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $2,000 from May 1, 1891.

Mr. Martin complained that the streets under the bridge were not properly guarded by police.

Mr. Duffy asked about Luytes Brothers' boiler shop under the bridge, and Mr. Martin said the Trustees allowed its erection there.

"Do Luytes Brothers pay rent or give any compensation to the bridge?" asked Mr. Duffy.

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Martin. "The Trustees passed a resolution directing the removal of the building."

"Do you think it necessary to remove the building?"

"I do not."

"You don't think Luytes Brothers should be so harshly treated?"

"I didn't say that, Sir."

Mr. Martin said the bridge Trustees relied upon his advice in all matters of bridge construction.

"It is not practicable for the entire bridge management to be conducted by two men?" asked Mr. Duffy.

"I don't think it is."

"Is it necessary to have eight Trustees, four of whom are under salary?"

"I have no opinion on that subject."

Mr. Martin was asked if it was necessary to have a Secretary, a Treasurer, and other bridge officers, but he declined to express an opinion. He believes the Trustees are efficient and capable men.

Mr. Martin was followed on the stand by William H. Whiting, a real estate broker, who was asked if he thought $1,800 a year a fair rental for the warehouses under the bridge.

"I think it a very fair rental," he answered.

Mr. Whiting said the passageways under the bridge should not have been closed up, as it inconvenienced pedestrians. The smokestack of Luytes Brothers' boiler-house, he said, defaced the front of an adjoining building, but Luytes Brothers refused to take it down, although they were offered steam and electric power at cost if they would remove it.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Whiting, "neither Luytes Brothers nor the bridge Trustees have any right to let the boiler-house remain where it is."

Adjournment was then taken to Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Senator Daniel J. Bradley of Brooklyn has not yet appeared before the investigating committee. He is said to be in the Adirondacks. It is understood that he will soon be called upon to tell what he knows of Brooklyn Bridge mismanagement.

PARADE OF GRADUATES AT OCEAN GROVE

Diplomas for Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly Members.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 19.—The closing exercises of the Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly were held to-day. The feature of the day was the parade of the graduates, flower girls, Faculty, and members of the Ocean Grove Association around the camp grounds, and to and from the beach. The parade was in charge of Gen. John C. Patterson.

When the procession disbanded, the participants went to the auditorium, where an address to the graduates was delivered by Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His theme was the motto of the graduating class: "The Truth Shall Make You Free."

The commencement exercises were held this afternoon. Dr. B. B. Loomis, Superintendent of the assembly, presented the diplomas and seals. The final round table exercises were conducted by Secretary Brown, and the topic discussed was, "Results." This evening the Chautauquans attended a reception, and later there was a grand display of fireworks on the ocean front.

At the School of Primary Methods today addresses were delivered on the following subjects: "Primary Methods," "Junior Societies and Leagues," "The Spiritual Side of the Teacher's Work," and "Joshua Renewing His Covenant." The speakers were George H. Archibald of Montreal, Mrs. R. B. Doughty of Camden, Miss Eleanor S. Studdiford of Trenton, Miss Nettie J. Beeching of Plainfield, Margaret Ellis of Orange, and the Rev. E. M. Fergusson of Trenton.

Can Scarcely Be McCallum's Boat.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, reports having sighted, on July 18, the fore part of a small vessel with deck awash. It was conjectured that this was the wreck of young McCallum's nineteen-foot sloop, which sailed from this port June 23 and which has not been heard from for nearly two weeks.

It is nearly impossible that the boat seen can be McCallum's. McCallum, when last spoken by the Wittekind, on July 9, was 650 miles to the eastward of Sandy Hook. The wreckage reported by the Fuerst Bismarck nine days afterward was in latitude 41 degrees 4 minutes; longitude 67 degrees 69 minutes, which is just 450 miles to the westward of the point where the boat was sighted on July 9.

Prorogation Near in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 19.—It has been agreed by the leaders of the House of Commons that prorogation may take place to-morrow or Monday at the furthest. The public business that still requires attention is not more than enough under ordinary circumstances to occupy the time of the House for another day, but the Senate will be kept busy for probably one day after the Commons concludes, in putting the finishing touches on the legislation of the session.

In anticipation of a speedy termination of the session, members have already returned in large numbers to their homes.

HEARING IN NEWSAM'S CASE

Former Trinidad Magistrate Arraigned Before Commissioner Shields—Condition of His Family Said to be Pitiable.

Arthur C. K. Newsam, formerly a Warden and Magistrate on the Island of Trinidad, who was arrested several days ago at his home, 325 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, charged with having committed forgeries and embezzling funds to the amount of about $250,000, was before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building yesterday on extradition proceedings.

The formal complaint of the English Consul General, sworn out on information and belief, was presented to the Commissioner. It charges that Newsam, July 1, 1892, at Cedros, in the Island of Trinidad, uttered a forged receipt in the name of Elizabeth Williams, purporting to be a savings bank receipt in the name of Elizabeth Williams for £27 10s. 5d.; and also that, at Cedros, Jan 1, 1893, he embezzled funds of the Government of Trinidad to the amount of £311 10s. 4d.

Charles Fox, the English Consul's lawyer, said that he had received a cable to the effect that an officer would leave Trinidad yesterday and would be here with the indictment and the necessary testimony in two weeks. Commissioner Shields then adjourned the case until Friday, Aug. 3. Newsam was sent back to prison.

The entire extent of Newsam's defalcation is said to be close upon a quarter of a million dollars. Newsam lived, according to some reports, in royal style in Trinidad, giving large entertainments and keeping a stable of fast horses. It was known that he had a large income, and no suspicion attached to him until after his disappearance. At that time he had converted all his property into money.

Mrs. Newsam, wife of the Magistrate, was left destitute, and supported herself and her ten children by selling milk and raising poultry. When she reached her husband in Brooklyn in April last, it is said he had spent the remnants of his money in avoiding pursuit and capture, and he became an insurance agent.

Mrs. Newsam has four children with her at the house 325 Evergreen Avenue, and the detectives said yesterday that her condition is pitiable. There is nothing to eat in the house, and she has not a penny. The six other children of the family are with the prisoner's brother in Trinidad.

MILLION IN GOLD FOR EUROPE

Crossman & Brother's Shipment in Place of Bills of Exchange—Imports Expected to Begin Next Month.

W. H. Crossman & Brother, the coffee importers, withdrew $1,000,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday and put it on board the Etruria for shipment to Europe. The withdrawal having been expected, caused no surprise. There had been an effort by the firm to secure bills of exchange, but the company and sellers of bills could not agree on terms. Rather than pay the posted rate, the firm bought gold, indicating its belief that it could save enough money by this means to pay well for the trouble of obtaining the metal and handling it.

Special facilities enjoyed by the firm in London were said to make this margin larger than would ordinarily have been the case. It could not be accurately figured because the gold must be weighed in London before the saving can be known.

Rates for sterling exchange were not changed yesterday, but dealers reported the tone of the market easy. It was intimated that a reduction might soon be expected. Members of the syndicate had no complaint to make of the shipment by W. H. Crossman & Brother, freely acknowledging that with the firm's London advantages, it may have been justified in sending gold instead of bills, as had been its custom. At the same time, the syndicate felt that the posted rate was as low as could be made.

General opinion down town was that in refusing to make a special rate to prevent a large shipment the syndicate was satisfied that no concession was necessary. The significance of the refusal was encouraging, for it reflected the conviction of those best qualified to judge and having most at stake, that there can be no general gold export movement.

Gold imports will be expected to begin next month. The market opinion of yesterday's shipment was shown in firm prices all day.

SALES IN THE WOOL MARKET

Volume Less, but the Tone in the Trade is Firm, According to an Authority.

Although sales in the wool market in the last week declined in volume, having been 9,383,500 pounds, against 14,056,800 pounds for the preceding week, the tone of the market, according to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, is as firm as at any time.

The large takings by Americans at the London sales, said to be 40,000 bales, may be accepted, says The Journal, as indicating that dealers regard the present level of prices of domestic wools in the interior as too high. They can buy foreign wools on a lower basis. The London sales show a continued demand, and the Continental buyers who have been holding off expecting to buy at weaker prices after the sales there had exhausted their commissions, are now buying; this tends to add to the tone of the market, and opinion is that the present range of prices will be held through the sale.

Speculators are not operating as freely in the domestic market. There has been less trading among dealers, and large manufacturers are not buying, and the feeling is that domestic prices have been forced up to a point which may be difficult to maintain. The level is certainly not attractive to the speculator. London is controlling prices now, the interior having lost its influence. Manufacturers have fair stocks, and are now waiting developments of the goods market, which is moving slowly. Wool values remain unchanged. Considerable fine Ohio is coming forward, but few lots are being opened. The carpet wool market continues quiet.

THIS BICYCLE NOW AWAITS AN OWNER

Red Bank's Chief of Police Gets a Wheel Under Queer Circumstances.

RED BANK, N. J., July 19.—Chief of Police James Walsh has a new safety bicycle which came into his possession in a very peculiar way. A Trenton man stopping at Little Silver went to the railroad station at the latter place to meet a friend. As the train for New-York approached the station, the man from Trenton saw a bicyclist coming up the road toward the station at high speed. When the train stopped, the cyclist jumped from the wheel, glanced around, and threw the machine into a deep ditch by the roadside. He then ran to the station and boarded the train.

The Trenton man, believing the wheel had been stolen, secured it. As the train pulled out from the station, the bicyclist appeared on the car platform, and with a revolver fired several shots at the man from Trenton, who continued to hold the bicycle.

The man from Trenton, who refused to tell his name, took the wheel and turned it over to Chief of Police Walsh. The latter is anxious that the owner should come and claim it.

Shot for Estranging a Wife.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 19.—Joseph White shot Henry Black, both colored, this morning after a quarrel in Black's restaurant, at 23 Palisade Avenue, a resort for the colored population of the city that does not bear the best possible reputation.

Joseph White, who did the shooting, is forty years old, and lives with his family, at 3 James Street. He is a laborer. He went into Black's restaurant with a revolver, and accused him of having estranged his wife. After quarreling for a few minutes, White fired at Black. The bullet went through the left thigh, and into the right one, where it lodged.

White then went into David Smith's stable, where he hid the revolver under some straw, and was on his way home when he was arrested by Patrolman George Cooley. To the officer he said he did the shooting, and only regretted he did not hit him better. He took the officer to the place where he had hid the revolver, and gave it to him. He was taken before Black, who identified him as the man who shot him.

Dr. Schopen was called in, and by his direction, the wounded man was taken to St. John's Riverside Hospital. The wound is not likely to prove mortal.

A FIRE MARSHAL NAMED

Attorney M. M. Hollister to Succeed James M

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Market in Control of Professional Operators.

MANIPULATING SUGAR AND GAS STOCKS

The Railway List Almost Stagnant—A Baltimore and Ohio and Wheeling and Lake Erie Deal—Indifferent Gold Shipments.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Professional operators had complete control of to-day's stock market. Their principal trading was confined to the industrial group, more than half of the day's business being done in Sugar and Chicago Gas. After a weak opening, Sugar advanced to 111⅝ and continued fairly firm during the remainder of the day, closing at 110¼, a net gain of 1⅛ points. Chicago Gas moved between 56⅝ and 58¾, and closed at 52¾, a net gain of ⅞. The movement in both stocks appeared to be for the purpose of acquiring stock. It is admitted now that there are two parties in Chicago Gas. Tennessee Coal and Iron gained 1¼ points, and Leather preferred closed ½ higher. Other industrials were without feature.

The railway list was almost stagnant. The Grangers, on very small transactions, were practically unchanged. In the coal stocks, Reading was the only one at all active, and it was heavy. A serious effort to accomplish reorganization is promised in the near future, and it is said that the stock and income bonds are likely to be harshly dealt with. The low-priced specialties were firm. The strength of Wheeling and Lake Erie is explained by its improved relations with the Baltimore and Ohio. The story that the Wheeling Company was to invade the territory of the Baltimore and Ohio in West Virginia is denied. Both companies are working in harmony, and it is intimated that a joint control of the Valley of Ohio Railway is about to be secured. When this is done, the Wheeling Company will gain an entrance to Cleveland, something long desired by its Directors.

The engagement of $1,150,000 gold for shipment to-morrow caused considerable comment, but had little or no influence on the market. The season for gold shipments is about over, and the loss of a few millions at this time would not be a very serious matter. Crop exports will begin in August, and bills against these shipments will appear early in the month. The drift of news concerning the railway situation is encouraging. Not only are the earnings showing up well, but rates on the trunk lines are higher and are fully maintained. The Southern Railway and Steamship Association is doing good work in its territory, and it is understood that the question of admitting the Seaboard Air Line to the association has been agreed to, although formal action will not be taken on the matter until the meeting of the association, to be held in this city in August.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in good supply, but the demand increased very little. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate supply. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@4½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $87,765,196 and the balances were $5,023,079. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $870,809.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89 for sixty-day bills, $4.90 for demand, and $4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞@96, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—26c premium. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/8c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,485,461
Imports for the same period	21,508,433
Net exports	
Net exports to date, 1894	$11,975,028
Net exports to date, 1893	859,705,542
Net exports to date, 1892	60,009,073
Net exports to date, 1892	39,408,343

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar, Ref	1
Illinois Steel Co	2⅛
N. Y. & N. E	¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼

DECLINED.

Canadian Pacific	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1
Consolidated Gas	1¼
Laclede Gas	1¾
St. Paul & Omaha	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull, aside from an active movement in Northern Pacific consols. Prices were irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Lehigh & Wilkes. cn. as	1½
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M. 1st	1
Northern Pacific cn	¼
Northern Pacific cn., t. r	¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st	2

DECLINED.

Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d	1
Missouri, K. & E. 1st	¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, ctfs	2

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $5,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 112¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		97
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113
4s, r., 1925	123⅜	123½
4s, c., 1925	123⅜	123½
5s, r., 1904	115¾	115¾
5s, c., 1904	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s, 1895	103	117
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62; $10,000 South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, sold at 1¾, and $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 90¾.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $2,819,806, against $2,944,744 last week, and $1,756,679 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,705,801, against $2,946,187 last week, and $970,236 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	25	25½	200
American Cotton Oil pf	73½	73½	73⅜	73⅜	72	73½	267
*American Sugar Refining	110½	111⅝	108⅞	110⅜	110¼	110⅝	67,380
American Tel. & Cable Co	96¼	96¼	95½	96	95	98	102
American Tobacco	108¾	108⅞	108¾	108¾	108¾	109	1,300
American Tobacco pf	112	112	112	112	..	..	210
Atch., Top. & S. F., 1st in. pd.	10	10	9¾	9⅞	..	..	2,266
Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	62⅜	62⅝	63	64	600
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	54	100
Canadian Pacific	56⅞	56⅞	56	56	55¼	56¾	350
Chesapeake & Ohio	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	21	550
Chicago Gas	57⅛	58¾	52¾	52¾	52⅝	52¾	4,810
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55½	55½	55½	55½	55¼	56¼	26,165
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	100¼	100
Chicago & Northwestern	90	90	90	90	89¾	90	200
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146	146¼	146	146	146	148	150
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86½	86⅝	86¼	86¼	86¼	86⅝	1,500
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	46	220
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68⅝	68⅝	68	68	68⅛	68¼	4,360
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	122½	122⅝	122½	122⅜	122½	124	15
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅞	71⅞	72	400
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	37¼	37½	600
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	94	94	94	94	93	94	5
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5½	5½	5	5	4	4¾	415
Consolidated Gas Company	137	139	136¾	138¼	138	139½	1,635
Delaware & Hudson	139	139	130	130	129⅝	130¼	20
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¾	162¾	162½	162½	161¼	164	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46⅜	47¼	5
Distl. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅝	1,220
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99⅝	50
Flint & Père Marquette pf	40	40	40	40	41	44	200
General Electric	36¼	36⅜	35¾	35⅞	36	36¼	1,570
Illinois Steel Company	72	74¼	72	73	73¼	74½	25
Iowa Central	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10½	11	700
Iowa Central pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	33¼	34	18
Laclede Gas	24	24	24	24	23½	24	7
Lake Erie & Western	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	26½	27	460
Lake Erie & Western pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84	84¾	850
Lake Shore	150	151½	150	151½	149½	151	10
*Long Island Trac., 1st in. pd.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅜	100
Louisville & Nashville	59	59⅜	58⅞	59	59	59¼	800
Manhattan Beach	4	4	4	4	4	7	10
Manhattan Consolidated	111⅜	112⅜	111½	111¾	111½	112	600
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20½	21	300
Missouri Pacific	32⅝	32⅞	32½	32½	32½	32⅝	510
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	450
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	36⅞	37	36⅝	37	36⅞	37	1,110
Mobile & Ohio	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23¼	24½	50
*National Lead Company	34⅝	35⅛	33	33⅜	34	35	5,420
*National Lead Company pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	90	91	335
National Linseed Oil	28	28	27¾	27¾	26	28	900
New-Jersey Central	100¾	101	100¼	101	100¾	101	1,100
New-York Central	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101	100⅜	101	111
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	48½	49¼	48⅝	49½	49	49½	400
New-York & New-Haven	203	203	203	203	202	204	1
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	70	70	70	70	68	71	22
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	..	..	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	450
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	27¼	28	360
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	100
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	525
Northern Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅞	125
Northern Pacific pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅝	1,210
Oregon Improvement	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¼	12½	200
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	30	100
Oregon Short Line & U. N	6	6	6	6	5⅞	6¼	100
Pacific Mail	28⅜	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	29	100
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅛	18¼	17½	17⅝	17⅝	18	300
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19	19⅝	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	16,800
St. Paul & Omaha	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	40	100
Southern Pacific	24½	24½	24½	24½	24	24⅝	260
Southern Railway pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14	14½	160
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42	42	41¾	41⅞	41¾	42½	1,827
Texas Pacific	35¾	35¾	34	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	4,810
Union Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅝	315
United States Cordage	13	13	13	13	12⅝	13¼	137
United States Rubber	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	1¼	100
*United States Leather	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40¾	135
*United States Leather pf	80½	81¼	15	15½	15¼	15½	2,455
Wabash	8½	8½	80	81¾	81¾	82	7,725
Wabash pf	13½	13½	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	10
Western Union Telegraph	91	91	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	90
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅞	17	91	91	91¾	91¾	310
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	52½	52½	16⅜	16⅝	17	17	3,185
Wisconsin Central	5¼	5¼	52½	52½	51½	53	100
Total sales			5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝	200
*Unlisted.							170,178

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	113½	Clev., C. Chic & St L Cairo Div 1st	
3,000		10,000	91
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s		Col & Ninth Av 1st	
Trust Co Certfs		3,000	111½
8,000	76½	Denv & Rio G de 4s	
20,000	76⅝	1,000	86
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d		Dul, So S & Atl 5s	
3-4s, Class A,		1,000	97
Trust Receipts		East Tenn, Va & Ga	
1st instlmt paid		Cons Gold 5s	
15,000	29½	4,000	109⅜
31,000	29	6,000	109½
3,000	28⅝	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
Atlantic & Pac Inc		1,000	101⅝
1,000	4½	5,000	101⅝
14,000	4	Ft W'th & D C 1st	
5,000	4½	5,000	71¼
Austin & N'w'n 1st		Int & Gt N 2d Mtg	
5,000	92½	15,000	81
10,000	93	Iowa Central 1st 5s	
Broadway & 7th Av		6,000	92
1st Cons 5s		L S & M So 2d Coup	
5,000	113⅝	3,000	123
Bklyn, W & W Co 5		Lehigh V Coal Co 5s	
1,000	107½	10,000	102¾
Bur, C. Rap & N 1s		Lehigh & W B Con	
Collat Trust 5s		Assented	
2,000	97	2,000	108
Cent'l of N J G M 5		N O & M 1st	
23,000	116	2,000	122
Central Pacific L G 5		Manhatn Ry Con 4s	
1,000	95½	1,000	101
Ches & Ohio 1st, Se		Mil & St. Paul 1st	
ries A		Terminal 5s	
1,000	120	2,000	111
Ches & O Gen 4½s		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
5,000	83½	1,000	86¾
5,000	83	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	
3,000	85¾	1,000	61¾
Ches & O R & A Div		10,000	60¾
1st Consol 4s		10,000	60¾
2,000	96	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s		1,000	87¾
14,000	120	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		10,000	92¼
10,000	102¾	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
Chic, Burl. & Quincy		2,000	67¾
Denver Div 4s		7,000	67¾
1,000	97	Morris & Essex 1st	
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s		1,000	142½
1,000	100	North Pac Cons 5s	
Chic & Northwestern		25,000	40¾
Cons 7s		20,000	40⅞
20,000	142⅝	40,000	40⅞
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s		30,000	41
5,000	105¼	10,000	41¾
1,000	105¼	10,000	41
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s		31,000	41¼
12,000	98	9,000	41¾
Chic, St P & M 1st		8,000	42
1,000	130⅜	Trust Co Certfs	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		20,000	40⅜
3,000	110	20,000	40⅞
10,000	110¼	30,000	41¼
35,000	110⅛	81,000	41¼
Col, H V & T G M 6s		100,000	42
3,000	93½	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st	50	1,000	104¾
15,000	108¼		
Total sales			

N Y, N H & H 4s		San An & Ar P 4s	
Cons Deb Certfs		11,000	65¾
1,000	143	28,000	65
N Y Elevated 1st		Savannah W 1st	
5,000	107½	Trust Co Certfs	
N Y Ontario & W'n		25,000	62
Refunding 4s		Scioto Val & N E 4s	
1,000	94	10,000	84
North Pac 1st Coup		2,000	84½
1,000	115⅜	3,000	84⅞
Nor Pac 2d Coupon		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
10,000	2of 101	3,000	97
Nor Pac Div Scrip		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Extended		1,000	98
1,000	66	Tex & N O Cons 5s	
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s		1,000	94
5,000	93⅜	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
Ohio Southern 1st		2,000	92¾
2,000	87½	8,000	92¾
Omaha & St L 1st		9,000	92⅝
Trust Receipts		Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
1,000	42	1,000	20⅝
Oreg Short Line 6s		10,000	20½
Trust Receipts		23,000	20½
1,000	103¼	10,000	20⅝
21,000	99½	2,000	20⅝
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d		2,000	20
5,000	35	6,000	20½
Phila & Reading 1st		6,000	20¼
Pref Inc		Third Avenue 1st 5s	
5,000	34	3,000	120
10,000	33⅜	Union Pac 1st, 1896	
20,000	33½	45,000	106½
2d Pref Inc		Union Pac 6s, 1897	
7,000	20	12,000	106¾
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s		4,000	107
Trust Rece pts		Union Pac 1st, 1898	
18,000	69½	83,000	106⅞
47,000	69¾	1,000	107
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st		8,000	107½
2,000	86¾	5,000	107½
Pitts & W'n 1st		Union Pac 1st, 1899	
17,000	83⅞	3,000	107½
Rich & Danville 6s		1,000	107¾
10,000	120½	U P. Denv & Gulf 1st	
Rich & Danv Deb 5s		3,000	33½
Stamped		U S Cordage Co 1st	
4,000	100	15,000	37½
St Jo & Grand I 1st		13,000	37
6,000	63	Wabash R R 1st	
Trust Co Certfs		5,000	107
10,000	63	Wabash 2d Mtg 5s	
St L, A & T H 1st 5s		6,000	77
1,000	105½	6,000	76¾
St L & Iron Mount		5,000	76⅝
Arkan Br Ext 5s		West Shore Gtd 4s	
2,000	103½	1,000	105
St L & San F 2d		W'n N Y & Penn Gen	
Class B		33,000	47¾
5,000	116	10,000	47¾
St L Southw'n 1st		17,000	47½
10,000	81	W'n N Y & Penn Inc	
St Paul, M & M 1st		4,000	18⅜
Montana Ext 4s		Western Pac Bonds	
1,000	94½	10,000	105¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st		W'n U Col Trust 5s	
10,000	98¼	5,000	110⅛
		Wheeling & L E Imp	
		7,000	91¼
Total sales			$1,570,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..
Alton & Terre Haute	64	66
American Coal	90	..
American Dist Tel & Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113	115
*American Sug. R. pf	110	110¼
A., T & S. Fé, 2d in pf	12¾	12⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	7	10
Boston & Northern Illinois pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	3¼	3¼
Brunswick Co	104½	..
Buffalo, R. & P	21	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N	50	..
Cedar F. & M	5	10
Central Pacific	18⅜	18½
Chicago & Alton	157	161
Chicago & Alton, pf	170	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	8	9
C., H. V. & T. pf	25	27¾
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
Denver & R. G	14½	15
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	9	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	4½	..
*D., S. S. & A	6	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	13½
Evansville & Terre Haute	38	43
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	53	..
Flint & P. M	14½	16
†Great Northern pf	125	127
G. B. & W., t. r	¾	1¾
G. B. & W. pf. t. r	2½	3½
†H. B. Claflin, 1st pf	99	..
†H. B. Claflin, 2d pf	99	..
†Homestake	23	25
Illinois Central	98	99
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16	18
Joliet & Chicago	100	..
Kansas & Michigan	7½	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	6
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16½	..
Laclede Gas pf	80	88
Long Island	85	87½
*Long Island Traction	10	10⅝
L., N. A. & C	8¾	9
L., N. A. & C. pf	25½	26½
L., St. Louis & T	..	1½
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	11	12¼
Mexican National certificates	2	2½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	81½	82
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	46½	47
Minneapolis Iron	61	63
N., C. & St. L	68	90
National Starch	6½	8½
National Starch 1st pf	..	50
National Starch 2d pf	..	30
New Central Coal	26	34
N. Y., C. & St. L	7	9
N. Y., L. E. & Western	16	16½
N. Y., L. E. & Western pf	22½	24½
N. Y. S. & W	17¾	18
Norfolk Southern	10	10½
Norfolk & Western pf	65	..
Ontario Mining	13⅜	14½
Peoria & Eastern	8	9
Peoria, D. & E	5½	7½
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	5⅜	5⅝
Pittsburg & Western pf	47¾	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	30	31¼
P., F. W. & C	51½	52
P., F. W. & C. sp	160	..
Pullman P. C. Co	150	..
Quicksilver pf	172	175
Reins. & Sar	..	19
Rio Grande Western	180	..
Rio Grande Western pf	17½	18½
R., W. & O	43	45
St. L. S. W	116	..
St. J. & G. I	7½	7⅞
St. Paul & Duluth	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	..	30
St. P. & O. pf	..	91½
St. P. M. & M	117¼	119
Silver bullion certificates	114¾	116
Southern Cotton Oil	67	67¼
Twin City R. T.	..	45
Twin City R. T. pf	29	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	..
Toledo & A. C	10	11
Toledo & O. C. pf	..	49
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	78	81
*Tol., St. L. & K. C	2	2¼
*Toledo, S. L. & K. C. pf	6	7
U. P., D. & G	14¼	..
United States Express	51½	..
United States Cordage, pf	41	43
United States Cordage, gtd	13½	2¼
United States Rubber, pf	3½	4½
Utica & Black River	93	93¾
Wells-Fargo Express	150	..
*Western Union Beef	107	112
*Unlisted	10	11

†Extra dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref. 10d	111¼	108⅞	110⅜	110⅜	19,480
A., T. & S. F. 10	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	270
Ark. City Imp.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	50
Ch. & N. W.	99	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	60
Chicago Gas	51⅜	53⅞	51⅜	52⅝	6,160
Ch., R. I. & P.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜	80
Ch., Mil. & St. P.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	1,250
Dist. & C. F.	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	3,500
Gen. Electric	36¼	36¼	36	36	70
Louis. & Nash.	59	59	59	59	100
L., N. A. & C.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
Mo. Pacific	32⅜	32⅞	32½	32½	20
Total sales					30,640

Bonds.

	First.	High	Low	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d a	29	29	29	29	$8,000
At. & Pac. inc	4	4	4	4	10,000
B., C. R. & N. cn	98	98	98	98	2,000
Nat. Lead	34½	34¼	33	33⅝	1,320
N. Y., L. E. & W.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝	40
Nor. Pac. pf.	48½	48½	48½	48½	10
Pacific Mail	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	10
Phil. & Rdg.	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	70
Tenn. C. & I.	34⅞	35¾	34	35⅜	770
Texas Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	120
U. S. Leather	15⅞	15¾	15	15⅜	230
U.S.Leath. pf.	80	80	80	80	10
Wabash pf	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	90
West. Union	91	91	91	91	50
W. & L. E.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	10

	First.	High	Low	Last.	Sales.
N. P. 5s., cfs.	41	41	41	41	7,000
Ohio So., 1st	87¼	87½	87¼	87¼	3,000
Ont. & W. 4s	94	94	94	94	2,000
P. & R. gen.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	4,000
Rock I. 5s, c.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., B. & Q. cn.	120	120	120	120	3,000
E. L. & B. S. 5s	..	..	..	..	..
M., K. & T. 2d.	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
	61	61	61	61	5,000
Total sales					

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
S. A. & A. P. 4s	..	..	..	..	..
Tex. Pac. 2d	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	3,000
Wabash 1st	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20¼	10,000
	107	107	107	107	4,000
					$69,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High	Low	Last.	Sales.
Con., C. & Va.	3.05	2.05	3.05	3.05	40
Gould & Curry	.41	.41	.41	.41	100
Standard	.11	.11	.11	.11	2,000
Total sales					

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Union Con	.27	.27	.27	.27	200
Yellow Jacket	.45	.45	.45	.45	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	66¼	65½	65⅝	66¼	739,000
					2,440

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
†Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Bank Note	45	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf	43	..
American Typefounders	3¼	5
American Typefounders' pf	28	32
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¾	106
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	23½	24¾
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf	68	..
Bl'ker St. & P. Ferry R. R

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank,
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
822 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
C. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
284 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
47 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co,
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMANIA BANK
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,840,744.12
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)	143,000.00	
Overdrafts, as per schedule	94.94	
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	522,450.01	
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$58,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	123,000.00	
		181,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		467,163.25
Specie, as per schedule		522,181.18
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		151,990.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$782,078.67	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	14,975.18	
		797,053.85
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses	$9,477.23	
Exchange	1,299.59	
		10,777.13
		$5,636,434.48
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$26,882.01	
Interest	1,972.01	
Other profits	13,600.54	
		$42,454.56
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$4,744,038.54	
Demand certificates of deposit	60.00	
Certified checks	49,876.84	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4.54	
		4,793,979.92
		$5,636,434.48

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the twelfth day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of July, 1895, before me.
G. F. KRAPP, 129, Notary Public N. Y. Cy.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 11, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,805,742.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,225.72
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		5,520.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		224,191.92
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		152,033.24
Due from State banks and bankers		43,740.61
Checks and other cash items		236,075.74
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,046.00
Notes of other National banks		1,192.78
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$963,615.00	
Legal-tender notes	569,215.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	630,000.00	
		2,162,830.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$7,705,898.49
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		350,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		65,658.39
National bank notes outstanding		59,360.00
Dividends unpaid		450.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,659,308.22	
Demand certificates of deposit	27,675.93	
Certified checks	62,995.13	
Cashier's checks outstanding	450.82	
		6,750,430.10
Total		$7,705,898.49

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOS. S. CASE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1895. J. W. TANTUM, Notary.
Correct—Attest:
CHAS. B. FOSDICK,
WM. F. ST. JOHN,
J. L. RIKER,
} Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.
JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$18,283,643.40
Due from Directors		85,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		505,333.71
Banking house and lot,	$875,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		588,128.58
Specie		1,158,842.19
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		4,072,550.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$5,024,736.52	
Other items carried as cash	188,875.14	
		5,213,611.66
Total		$25,757,109.54
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,050,000.00
Undivided profits (net)		2,080,077.16
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$9,630,432.29	
Demand certificates of deposit	229,013.53	
Certified checks	3,646,739.96	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,000.00	
		13,511,185.78
Due trust companies, State and National banks		5,457,944.71
Due savings banks		2,588,852.45
Due Treasurer of the State of N. Y.		63,228.88
Unpaid dividends		5,820.56
Total		$25,757,109.54

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier, of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 19th day of July, 1895, before me,
W. BENTON CRISP,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NASSAU BANK OF NEW-YORK CITY
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,433,097.93
Overdrafts		579.00
Due from State and National banks		383,183.29
Real estate		49,700.00
U. S. and other bonds		80,895.59
Specie		137,556.43
U. S. legal-tender and notes of National banks		477,643.00
Bills and checks for next day's exchanges		158,012.12
Current expenses		7,594.01
Exchange		1,214.10
Vault and fixtures		7,500.00
		$3,736,976.07
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$9,514.54	
Interest	3,029.44	
Other profits	27,570.25	
		40,114.23
Individual deposits	$2,876,042.61	
Certified checks	53,852.66	
		2,929,895.27
Due State and National banks		10,248.55
Due to private bankers		4,350.96
Unpaid dividends	$1,194.00	
Collateral account	1,173.30	
		2,367.30
		$3,736,976.07

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS M. HARRIS, President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
F. M. HARRIS, President.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 19th day of July, 1895, before me.
RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
Notary Public N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$18,604,572.84
Due from Directors		60,000.00
Overdrafts		396.29
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		941,537.07
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,264,891.00
United States bonds		162,532.40
Specie		2,971,082.59
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		4,096,007.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,843,582.33	
Other items carried as cash	66,583.34	
		4,910,165.67
		$33,911,184.92
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits (net)		616,838.24
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$14,091,601.86	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,825.00	
Certified checks	2,560,046.32	
Cashier's checks outstanding	465,801.39	
		17,724,274.57
Due trust companies, State and National banks		7,959,140.24
Due savings banks		3,067,499.87
Unpaid dividends		13,432.00
Taxes, city, county, and State		40,000.00
		$33,911,184.92

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNETT, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNETT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the nineteenth day of July, 1895, before me,
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 11, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,644,913.74
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		240,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		123,908.76
Stocks, securities, &c.		999,462 88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		21,900.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		230,066.07
Due from State banks and bankers		10,104.81
Checks and other cash items		40,405.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,200,274.40
Notes of other National banks		55,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		252.75
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$581,885.00	
Legal-tender notes	751,957.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	410,000.00	
		1,743,842.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$10,915,626.33
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		631,878.98
National bank notes outstanding		886,170.00
Due to other National banks	$1,619,455.34	
Due to State banks and bankers	536,653.93	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,353,352.40	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,917.16	
Accepted drafts	885,199.52	
		7,396,578.35
Dividends unpaid		969.00
Total		$10,915,626.33

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. W. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1895. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
F. D. TAPPEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
} Directors.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$500,446.81
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		300.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		308.22
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		126,441.09
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		1,050.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		267,212.50
Specie, as per schedule		37,178.98
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		21,000.00
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		231.56
Current expenses		5,085.06
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Exchange		189.69
		$964,388.91
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		70,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$5,635.67	
Interest	2,498.61	
Other profits	124.20	
		8,253.48
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$748,748.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	19,772.22	
Certified checks	5,662.86	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,951.70	
		776,135.43
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		10,000.00
		$964,388.91

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
GEO. F. VAIL, President, and WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
GEO. F. VAIL, President.
WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 19th day of July, 1895, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
[333]

[No. 1894.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 11, 1895:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,966,303.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		18,987.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$2,000,000 4s. 1907 1,000,000 4s 1925 1,000,000 5s.	4,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	165,000 4s. 1925 500,000 5s,	665,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds:		
$2,000,000 4s, 1907	$170,000	
1,165,000 4s, 1925	188,000	
1,500,000 5s	218,000	
		576,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,419,188.47
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		34,510.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2 143,068.05
Due from State banks and bankers		224,697.79
Checks and other cash items		319,403.99
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,921,629.31
Notes of other National banks		75,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,001,573.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,751,530.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	3,140,000.00	
		6,893,103.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		180,000.00
Total		$36,734,840.84
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		333,316.21
Reserved for taxes of 1895		57,694.97
National bank notes outstanding		3,221,000.00
Due to other National banks		4,541,007.61
Due to State banks and bankers		3,181,371.71
Dividends unpaid		8,576.00
Individual deposits subject to check		17,675,787.97
Demand certificates of deposit		80,930.88
Certified checks		599,969.98
Cashier's checks outstanding		35,145.51
Total		$36,734,840.84

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1895. WM. IVES WASHBURN, Notary Public, New-York Co.
Correct—Attest:
DUMONT CLARKE,
W. BAYARD CUTTING,
AUSTIN CORBIN,
} Directors.

[No. 1,375.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 11, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,668,033.40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,043.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		150,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		21,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		193,650.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		49,506.50
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		520,994.20
Due from State banks and bankers		62,421.59
Checks and other cash items		53,090.43
Exchanges for Clearing House		279,402.96
Notes of other National banks		950.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,465.72
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$276,907.95	
Legal-tender notes	341,209.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	590,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,207,116.95
		22,500.00
Total		$5,057,109.32
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		600,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		82,431.88
National bank notes outstanding		444,140.00
Due to other National Banks		324 615.88
Due to State banks and bankers		426,408.77
Dividends unpaid		6,294.87
Individual deposits subject to check		2,719,776.15
Demand certificates of deposit		3,865.75
Certified checks		39,053.52
Cashier's checks outstanding		9,952.50
Total		$5,057,109.32

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1895.
CHARLES F. AUKAMP,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
J. AGOSTINI,
WM. H. MACY, Jr.,
WM. C. STURGES,
} Directors.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
on the morning of the twelfth day of July, 1895:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$383,229.99
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		4,228.88
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		97,320.64
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		11,789.75
Specie, as per schedule		22,759.61
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		69,378.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$34,577.33	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,190.89	
		35,768.22
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		285.73
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
United States bonds		41,000.00
Premium		5,924.50
		$723,680.32
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$3,055.63	
Exchange	265.22	
Interest	3,867.78	
Other profits	18,726.56	
		25,915.19
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$562,906.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	25.00	
Certified checks	8,978.18	
Cashier's checks outstanding	124.10	
		572,033.74
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$59.75	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	225.00	
		284.75
Due savings banks		25,446.64
		$723,680.32

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEORGE E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at corner Southern Boulevard and 3d Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the twelfth day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, as usual.
CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 19th day of July, 1895, before me.
GEO. C. GOELLER, (129.)
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ELEVENTH WARD BANK
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$925,157.01
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		70,216.96
Overdrafts		231.37
Due from State and National banks		197,010.40
Banking house and lot		45,000.00
Other real estate		1,075.00
Stocks and bonds		91,714.52
Specie		175,288.50
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		57,306.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		47,926.71
Items carried as cash		164.27
Current expenses		96.80
		$1,611,137.54
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$1,156.39	
Exchange	211.34	
Other profits	214,697.93	
		216,065.66
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,268,917.98	
Demand certificates of deposit	9,207.00	
Certified checks	15,776.90	
		1,293,901.88
Unpaid dividends		1,170.00
		$1,611,137.54

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision, And Henry Sievers, the President, is absent, and cannot join in this report.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 19th day of July, 1895, before me.
JOE. W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Certf. filed in N. Y. Co.

[No. 964.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, July 11th, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,958,701.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		232.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		161,186.79
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,230.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		618,204.85
Due from State banks and bankers		16,717.77
Checks and other cash items		150,607.25
Exchanges for clearing house		348,018.93
Notes of other National banks		59,341.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$412,930.34	
Legal-tender notes	1,165,682.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	120,000.00	
		1,698,612.34
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$7,569,102.81
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$750,000.00
Surplus fund		750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		73,246.14
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		406,820.51
Due to State banks and bankers		549,517.89
Dividends unpaid		4,860.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,801,020.05
Demand certificates of deposit		13,810.72
Certified checks		126,715.81
Cashier's checks outstanding		48,111.69
Total		$7,569,102.81

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ——GILBERT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. GILBERT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1895. O. R. LEWIS,
Notary Public Kings Co.
C'tf filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
R. BAYLES,
JAMES L. MORGAN, Jr.,
F. W. DEVOE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, July 11, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,262,953.04
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		56,195.93
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,227,313.15
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		207,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		148,186.46
Due from State banks and bankers		33,790.83
Checks and other cash items		18,812.57
Exchanges for Clearing House		344,830.21
Notes of other National banks		28,680.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		230.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$276,907.95	
Legal-tender notes	341,209.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders, 590,000.00—		1,207,116.95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		22,500.00
Total		$5,057,109.32
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		600,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		82,431.88
National bank notes outstanding		444,140.00
Due to other National Banks		324 615.88
Due to State banks and bankers		426,408.77
Dividends unpaid		6,294.87
Individual deposits subject to check		2,719,776.15
Demand certificates of deposit		3,865.75
Certified checks		39,053.52
Cashier's checks outstanding		9,952.50
Total		$5,057,109.32

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1895.
CHARLES F. AUKAMP,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
J. AGOSTINI,
WM. H. MACY, Jr.,
WM. C. STURGES,
} Directors.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,895,324.46
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		22,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule, secured by collaterals		35,180.50
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$76,065.64—	76,065.64
Other real estate, as per schedule	2,000.00—	2,000.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		631,813.25
Specie, as per schedule		466,419.60
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		787,175.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$362,856.49	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	4,004.38	
		366,860.87
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses	$13,196.05—	13,196.05
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00—	5,000.00
		$5,321,035.37
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$10,436.40	
Interest	24,470.03	
Other profits	47,215.89	
		82,122.32
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$3,024,183.28	
Demand certificates of deposit

WOMEN ADMITTED TO THE BAR

Miss Loew and Miss Smith Receive Certificates from the Supreme Court—Nearly 200 Men Also Take the Oath.

Nearly 200 young men and women were admitted yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in this city, to the practice of law. On only one or two other occasions have so many persons been admitted to the bar in this city at one time. The interesting feature of the ceremony was the taking of the statutory oath by Miss Rosalie Loew and Miss Minnehaha Love McKinley Smith. Both are attractive women, and their faces indicate that they are able to cope with their brothers in the law. They feel certain that they have selected a profession for which they are suited, and are already arranging for offices and shingles. They are determined to take every case that a woman can honorably institute or defend, no matter how intricate the question involved may be.

It was expected that Miss Caroline Louise Dodge and Miss Flora E. Matteson, law-school graduates, would also appear for admission, but they did not do so.

Joseph Larocque, Jr., and ex-President and ex-Captain John Montgomery Ward of the New-York baseball team were among those who were admitted.

Presiding Justice Charles H. Van Brunt and Justices O'Brien and Stover were sitting in General Term when the applicants for admission appeared. Justice Van Brunt, contrary to his usual practice, abstained from reading a homily on the law and its practice, but at once directed Clerk William Lamb, Jr., to administer the oath with as much solemnity as the dignity of the proceeding would permit.

The young women coolly and unconcernedly swore to support the Constitutions of the United States and the State of New-York, and faithfully perform their new duties as counselors and attorneys, but some of the young men exhibited more nervousness when they appeared before the Clerk. As soon as they were sworn in their certificates of admission were prepared, some on paper and some on parchment.

Statistics show that only about 25 per cent. of those who are admitted to practice law continue active practice a few years from the time of their admission. Many never practice at all, and the others drop out from time to time to seek more remunerative and less onerous occupations.

FRAMING A SECOND-CLASS CITY CHARTER

The Legislative Commission Puts Its Business in Systematic Shape.

ALBANY, July 19.—The commission appointed by Gov. Morton to recommend to the next Legislature a uniform charter for cities of the second class—between 50,000 and 250,000 inhabitants—will begin active work about Sept. 1.

Each of the five members constituting the commission is engaged upon some particular group of departments embraced in a City Government. From the material collected in these reports will be constructed the charter. The subjects assigned to each of the five Commissioners are as follows:

Commissioner Chester—Health, Education, Charity, Judiciary, and all other matters not assigned to any one of the other Commissioners.

Commissioner Butler—Mayor, Common Council and Local Legislature.

Commissioner Driscoll—Taxes, Assessments, and Finances.

Commissioner Earl—Excise, Police, and Elections.

Commissioner Greene—Fire and Public Works Departments.

The general principles which, it is understood, are to guide the commission in its labors are these:

1. That the Mayor shall be the responsible head of the City Government.

2. That the powers of the Common Council shall be legislative only.

3. That single-headed departments, the head to be appointed by the Mayor, shall be utilized as far as practicable.

4. That commissions be abolished, except with a few exceptions.

5. That the administration of affairs of a city be treated as a business enterprise.

The Commissioners will make their individual reports at the September meeting, and from these individual reports a comprehensive plan for a general charter will be framed

FUNERAL OF JUDGE SIMON M. EHRLICH

Large Gathering at Temple Emanu-El—Burial at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Chief Justice of the City Court, Simon M. Ehrlich, took place at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning. It was largely attended.

Rabbi Gottheil conducted the ceremony for the dead and made an address upon the life and character of the late Chief Justice.

Besides the family and more immediate friends, there were present at the services delegations from social, fraternal, and political organizations. The pall bearers, whose names were published in The New-York Times yesterday, had been, for the most part, associates of the Justice.

At the close of the service the body was taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Parts I. and II. of the Court of General Sessions and all the parts of the City Court were closed yesterday out of respect to the late Chief Justice. The flags on the City Hall were placed at half mast.

Engineer Bothwick Ready for Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Chief Engineer J. L. D. Bothwick, who attempted to commit suicide at Fort Monroe, Va., about two weeks ago, by cutting his throat, is reported by the officers of the Norfolk Naval Hospital to be ready for duty. He will be placed on waiting orders. It is the opinion of officers at the Navy Department that he will soon be placed on the retired list.

Burial of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks.

BOSTON, July 19.—The body of the late Dr. Arthur Brooks, pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York, which arrived here last night from New-York, where the funeral service was held, remained in the chapel of Trinity Church during the night, and at noon to-day was interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, with the services at the grave, those present were Mrs. Brooks, the Rev. John Brooks of Springfield, and William Brooks, two brothers of the deceased; James Parker, Mrs. Parker, and other personal friends.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

On the Fulda, for Bremen.

North German Lloyd Line. Dock, foot of Third Street, Hoboken. Sails at 9 A. M.

A.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Adams, Richard Auffermann.—B.—Miss Susan M. Brady, the Rev. Dr. G. S. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, James Barry, Mrs. M. J. Bannon, C. M. Brown, W. H. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Barr, Dr. James P. Boyd, Miss Antony Baeumel, Mrs. E. E. Burman, Capt. Bruner.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carmody, Mr. and Mrs. H. Conquest Clark, Miss Elizabeth Condit Clark, Miss E. H. Cohen, Miss Charlotte Castenholz, W. B. Castenholz, Richard C. Castenholz, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark.—D.—C. A. Brucklich, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dehs, Mrs. E. H. Dryer.—E.—Miss Maria Erhard, Mrs. Betti Erber.—F.—Dr. J. Friedman, Russel H. Forsyth; Miss E. A. Fischer, Miss H. A. Fischer, Miss Maria Fox, E. Finkbeiner, R. L. Fern.—G.—Mrs. Mary A. Gleeson, F. Gericke, Miss Maria Geiger, Sister Louise Goerke, John Gerstemeyer, Mr. Garrelson, Mrs. Gerhardson, Humble, Miss Hayden, Mrs. M. T. Hough, Miss Harbeson, M. L. Harbeson, Dr. James Horwitz, Miss Katie C. Hodges, Mrs. Helen Honisch, H. H. Herts, Mrs. A. W. Henderson.—J.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jandicke.—L.—Hans B. Langnese, Mrs. T. L. Lyon, Lieut. H. G. Lyons, Mrs. H. W. Lincoln, F. B. Lyphart, Miss Philpine Leister, Herman Letkeman, Louis Lubke, Robert Landgren.—M.—A. Mammolsdorf, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Miller, W. B. Mayo, Miss Bessie Mendel, Mrs. Katie Mayer, Mrs. Rose Minsgan, Mr. J. M. Meyer.—O.—Miss Obry, Mrs. S. Obermayer.—P.—F. Prange.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. Francesco Rosett, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Reinisch, the Rev. Alexis Rossbauer, Mrs. F. Roxlan.—S.—Miss Johanna Seidel, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schonleber, Miss Anna Schonleber, Mrs. D. Schonleber, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. L. Strouse, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Starr.—T.—Heinrich Tuck, Mrs. Arthur Van Benthuysen, Miss Ethel Van Benthuysen, Miss Edith A. Van Benthuysen.—W.—Alfred Wills, D. W. Williamson, Lieut. W. C. Wren, Mrs. J. Herbert Watson, Miss Agnes Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wipler, R. Weigmann.—Y.—Mr. and Mrs. Pope Yeatman.—Z.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Zapfe.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Genoa.

North German Lloyd Line. Dock, foot of Third Street, Hoboken. Sails at 9 A. M.

A.—Mr. and Mrs. Addison P. Atkins, Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Allen, Ezra S. Allen, José Alvarez, Lambert Alpigini.—B.—Mrs. L. A. Breneman, David N. Burke, United States Consul at Malaga; Mrs. C. P. Beaman, Anthony Brown, Ventura Blanco, G. Bewig, Michele Brandi, Luigi Brandi, Lieut. F. E. Beckwith.—C.—Mrs. A. J. Cox, Prof. E. G. Crimella, F. C. Carry the Rev. Dr. Coit.—D.—Gen. W. E. Doster, Dr. Judson Daland, E. D'Aquila, Michele, D'Amato.—E.—Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Evans.—F.—Mrs. E. P. Fowler, Peter Frank.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson P. Gilbert, Mrs. Ivé W. Gowen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Guedalla, Mr. and Mrs. Giuseppe Ghinelli.—H.—August Hartmann, Mr. and Mrs. Glenco G. Hulme, S. I. Hillman.—J.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Jessup, Miss Anna Jessup, Miss Anny Jessup, Miss Fanny Jessup.—K.—B. Keller, Miss M. A. Kigen, W. Koenitzer, C. S. Knox.—L.—M. E. Lucas, R. B. Lockwood, H. W. Lamb, S. H. Lichty.—M.—E. Meeks, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Murphy, W. D. Murphy, Mrs. Joseph F. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Marshall, Santi Micelli, John Monitzer, Chateese Mascellini, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morello, G. Mantellini, Dr. Edward Murphy.—N.—Eugene J. S. Newman.—P.—Mrs. Henrietta Parker, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Podesta, Miss Josephine Podesta, John P. Podesta, Dr. Rudolph L. Parsons, Miss Merlam Parsons.—R.—Mrs. Josephine Rosenthal, José Ruiz, Miss Mary B. Rottiner, Dr. Nicola Riccelini, Miss Louise Russel.—S.—Miss Lottie Swenson, Dr. F. C. Swift, G. D. Seymour, Dr. Robert M. Solomon, Robert Simon, Franz Schumann, Victor Schomann, the Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Schmidt, Miss Schmidt, A. D. Stewart, Berti Stewart, Mrs. James Stinson, Miss Cornelia J. Stinson, Miss Margaret Stinson, Miss Elizabeth C. Stephenson, John P. Strohecker.—T.—L. B. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Miss Alice Taylor.—U.—Miss Harriett Urquhart.—V.—Mr. and Mrs. Leo Von Ossko, the Rev. G. A. Vassallo, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Verdi.—W.—R. O. N. Wickersham, United States Vice Consul at Naples; John Warner, Henry C. White.

On the Etruria for Liverpool.

Cunard Line. Dock, foot of Clarkson Street, North River. Sails at 3 P. M.

A.—J. N. d'Andria, B. Aspinwall, Judge E. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Rebecca A. Armstrong, Wynn Armstrong, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, Miss Jane Adger, Miss Mary Austin, W. C. Asper, Mrs. W. Asper, Col. W. Alexander, W. A. Allen, Mrs. W. J. Allen.—B.—Edward H. Barling, Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Bonynge, I. K. Boyeson, Dr. Berry, J. O. Bourne, Miss Louisa Bourne, J. H. Batty, Mrs. F. W. Bodstain, Miss R. D. Bodstain, C. Bathurst, Lyndon Blake, Dr. H. Burkett, Mrs. Boulton, Miss Alice Boulton, Thomas Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Burton, C. M. Brownell, D. R. Brown, W. R. Burgess, M. A. Bousall, Mrs. G. P. Bissell, Miss E. D. Bissell, Eugene Blum.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cook, W. Malcom Crowe, F. Carlisle, T. Cochrane, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. Collazo, S. W. Colbby, L. S. R. Carhart, Mrs. Bradford Clarke, Miss Bessie Clarke, Mrs. Elizabeth Congdon, Miss Marie D. Congdon, Duncan Campbell, T. J. Crofford.—D.—M. J. Dunbain, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dodge, Miss Helen Dodge, Frank Dodge, Lyndon Dodge, E. Delman, Arthur Davis, Dr. R. C. Downey, Mrs. R. G. Dyott, Miss M. Dyot, Miss A. Dyot, Stephen A. Douglass, J. Driscoll, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Dennis.—E.—Mrs. J. F. Elliott, Edward Eckett, D. G. Edwards.—F.—De la Fuente, T. Fitzpatrick, Miss W. C. Farrar, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Fly, the Rev. O. J. Fristoe.—G.—F. W. Greatback, Capt. J. T. Gardiner, W. B. Gourtley, Mc. and Mrs. H. H. Garmany, Col. and Mrs. F. H. Grant, F. Goldsmith, Mrs. M. C. Goodlin, Miss M. F. Gogarten, Mr. Garnsheim, H. O. Garvey, G. P. Gilman, Miss Mary Gilman, Miss Dorothy Gilman, Miss Celeste Gatti, Miss Lizzie Ghio, G. Ghio.—H.—The Rev. J. D. Herbert, Mr. Hatton, Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, M. Hall, Mrs. M. A. P. Howard, Edward J. Howell, C. S. Herring, F. C. Hamburgh, W. C. Hamburgh, Mrs. W. C. Hamburgh, Mrs. F. C. Hamburgh, A. Heppenheimer, H. Haskins, M. A. Hubbard, Miss M. Hoffman.—J.—C. A. Johnston, C. M. Jacobs, E. C. Jameson, Miss Mabel Jackson.—K.—S. J. Kohn, B. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kirk, the Rev. J. M. King, Mr. Keepe, Miss A. A. Knight.—L.—G. S. Lings, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lauson, D. E. Leary, the Rev. P. F. Leavens.—M.—E. J. Michaels, Alfred Michaels, Mrs. H. E. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Myers, Mrs. J. Montgomery, Miss Lillian Montgomery, B. Mosty, Mrs. H. A. McAllister, M. Mullon, Mrs. A. De Marks, J. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. James C. McAndrew, Judge C. Morris, Miss Morris, C. C. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morris, Miss Ella Morris, Mrs. G. H. Mortimer, Miss Maud Morgan, F. W. G. H. Mortimer, Miss Maud Morgan, F. W. Marlow, Miss C. Miller, F. J. McGowan, Mrs. E. Morgan, Miss Carrie Morgan, J. C. McCurdy, Mr. McKilligan, Dr. J. B. McPhy, Mr. Matlack, Mr. Machado, J. Melhado, Dr. S. J. Maher.—N.—Miss T. M. Neill, H. C. Nutting, D. Newman, W. Nairne, Miss Marjorie Noye, J. W. North, Dr. and Mrs. L. Nolan, Miss A. M. Nicholson.—O.—Anton Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Flaherty, John M. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. D. Oppenheimer, James Osborne.—P.—M. L. Proscouriakoff, Mrs. A. Parsons, Miss K. M. Price, W. Park, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pinchat.—R.—Miss E. B. Rae, Miss Roberts, Miss L. Roberts, J. M. Ryan, W. Reffico, G. J. Robinson, A. Reid, Miss J. Riccardo, Miss Margaret Renwick.—S.—James M. Sheers, J. B. Storm, Mrs. Rebecca Sealy, Miss Sealy, Miss Lillian A. Savage, G. B. Selby, Miss Mary Sweney, C. T. Sharp, A. J. Stelgl, Dr. and Mrs. W. Shannon, George Sealy, John Sealy, Miss M. C. Seibel, Miss E. Seibel, John Scott, N. Sisson, Simon Seward, J. T. Scott.—T.—Mrs. S. Thornton, Miss Thornton, W. Thomas, Miss Mary Taylor, Miss C. Taylor, Mrs. A. R. Towne, James Tyrer, Miss Margaret Tully, Miss A. M. Tully, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Thomas, Mrs. Sarah J. Tucker.—V.—The Rev. John Vaughan, the Rev. Mr. Vaughan.—W.—Lieut. and Mrs. Wooley, Miss Georgia H. Welles, Mr. and Mrs. Luther D. Wishard, R. A. Wall, C. D. Wallace, Daniel Wilsen, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Weatherley, Miss A. M. Warren, Miss Lillian Williams, J. G. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Wigram.

On La Normandie for Havre.

French Line. Dock, foot of Morton Street, North River. Sails at 4 P. M.

A.—Mr. Amezaga.—B.—Robert P. Brown Mrs. William Brown, Paul Boubee, Paul Balas, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, A. Buhler, Mrs. A. Buhler.—C.—A. B. Crosby, Eugene Cavanna, Mrs. Eugene Cavanna, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. W. Cooley, The Misses Edith A. Cooley, Count de Boutthiler Chavigny, James C. Converse, Mr. Comte.—D.—Mrs. M. Davey, Mrs. W. L. Davis, Miss Jennie R. Davis, Rev. D. J. Dougherty, Mrs. Day, Miss B. Day, Mrs. E. Dietrich, F. Dumbard.—E.—Mrs. Eagan, the Rev. J. J. Elcock, F.—Ramon Fenrnadez, Mrs. Ramon Fernandez, Mrs. Pierre Feyret, Mr. Hocquart de Furtot, Miss Forsythe.—G.—C. Guerin, Mrs. Guerin, Mr. Gerlot, Mrs. Gerlot, W. E. Gale, Mrs. W. E. Glover.—H.—Mr. Heist, Mrs. Frank Hewitt, Miss Maude Hewitt, Mr. Hocquart, Baroness Harden Hickey, Miss Hickey, Alfred Herbert.—I.—E. Ingraham, Mrs. E. Ingraham.—K.—Mr. Kearney, the Rev. T. F. Kennedy, Miss Mary Kenny, Emile Kammerer.—L.—G. W. Little, Pierre de Langlade.—M.—Fernand Massaon, Mrs. Fernand Massonneau, Mrs. Milhauer, the Rev. P. R. McDevitt, the Rev. John McCort, Mr. McLaughlin, Alfred Merian, Mrs. Alfred Merian, Mrs. Montgomery, Dr. R. B. Maury, Mrs. R. B. Maury, Mrs. L. Maher, Mrs. Jeanne Mameluch, Mrs. Miller.—P.—Joseph Peabody, Mr. Poix Mrs. Poix, M. Pardo.—R.—Mrs. de Rancourt, the Rev. B. Reticuis, the Rev. B. Raymond, Jules Ranoureul, Miss Felix Regan.—S.—Miss Shea, J. A. Schultz, Mrs. J. A. Schultz, Mr. Steinegger, Mrs. Steinegger, Miss Steinegger, Mrs. Suter, Mr. Sassano, Henry Schroeder, Miss Bessie Schroeder.—T.—Mrs. Juliette Talet, H. Troa.—V.—Mme. de Villaneges, Leon Van der Elst, Girard Van der Elst.—W.—Mrs. S. E. Way, Martin Niles Wilcoxson H. C. Warren, R. H. Warren.

On the Prussia for Hamburg.

Hamburg-American Line. Dock, foot of Third Street, Hoboken. Sails at 3:30 P. M.

B.—J. J. Babcock, Mrs. Louise Bodemer, Miss Carrie Bodemer, Mrs. A. Berthold.—C.—H. J. Coleman, Miss S. T. Cregin.—D.—Detlef Dohse.—F.—E. Foley.—G.—Carl Grutter.—H.—G. Herzog, Mrs. Herzog.—I.—Miss Marie Iseke, Mrs. J. E. Van Kirk.—L.—Lieut. Luetman.—M.—Dr. H. A. McNear, Mrs. M. von Moltke, Miss Elsa von Moltke, Miss Marie Magrane, P. B. Magrane, F. Minsch.—R.—Oscar Rattermann, F. Raack, Mrs. Raack, Miss Hermine Raack, Miss Maatie Raack, Mrs. Anna Rekate, W. Rasch, Mrs. Rasch.—S.—W. Sieburg, Mrs. Mary Struck.—T.—John A. Tucker, Martin Teschner.—W.—Miss B. H. Walther.

On the Obdam, for Rotterdam.

Netherlands-American Line. Dock, foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken. Sails at 1 P. M.

A.—Henry C. Albert, Mrs. Henry C. Albert.—B.—The Rev. E. J. Banks, Mrs. E. J. Banks, J. S. Black, Mrs. J. S. Black, Henry Budd.—C.—Dr. W. R. Cathcart, Dr. Eugene Chaney, the Rev. Dr. Melville D. Chapman, Miss Wayte Chapman, Miss Annie Chipley, Miss Olive Chipley, S. S. Colvin, Mrs. S. S. Colvin.—D.—Miss Dalcour, A. B. Davies, Miss A. M. Drake.—E.—Prof. W. G. Everett, Mrs. W. G. Everett, Mrs. Marion Everett, Miss Helen Everett.—G.—Frank Hall, W. J. Hallowell, C. Augustus Haviland, M. Hefti.—J.—Prof. F. F. Jewett, Mrs. F. F. Jewett, Mrs. G. M. Jones, Miss Annie L. F. Jones, Miss M. Koss.—K.—Frank Kramer.—L.—M. Lang, Oscar Lehmann, Mrs. Oscar Lehmann, Miss Theresa Lehmann.—M.—Mathew Marx, Mrs. Mathew Marx, Guido Marx, Miss Herna Marx, Miss Bertha Marx, Joseph E. Merryman, Oliver P. Merryman, Mrs. C. T. Messer, Prof. W. V. Metcalf, Mrs. W. V. Metcalf, Miss Edith E. Metcalf, Miss Lina Metzger, Mrs. Esther P. Miller.—P.—Miss Annie Parker, Miss Lydia A. Parsons, Dr. Parvin, W. J. Pell, Mrs. F. Pontrichet, Miss Ida M. Prescott.—R.—Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, A. V. V. Raymond, Jr., Morris T. Raymond, A. V. V. Raymond, Mrs. Miriam H. Raymond, L. J. K. de Reede, Mrs. L. J. K. de Reede, Dr. James Roane, Mrs. James Roane, Dr. Louis A. Rodenstein.—S.—Julius F. Sachse, Mrs. Alice Shaw, Miss Ellen Shaw, G. E. S. Sherwood, Miss W. H. Simpson, C. H. Stebbins, Mrs. C. H. Stebbins, E. Vail Stebbins, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Miss Mabel Stebbins, Rowland Stebbins, Seth T. Stewart.—W.—David F. Walsh, J. M. Van De Water, Dr. Conrad E. Wetlaufer, L. L. Wilkins, Miss Ruth R. Willard, Henry D. Wireman, Mrs. Henry D. Wireman, Miss Marie Louise Wireman.—Z.—Miss A. C. C. Zaun.

On the State of Nebraska for Glasgow.

Allan-State Line. Dock foot of Twenty-first Street, North River. Sails at 8:30 A. M.

A.—A. W. Allan, Mrs. A. W. Allan.—B.—F. Elmer Baker, the Rev. T. H. Barragwandt, Mrs. C. Blackmore, Alfred Blackmore, C. Blackmore, W. Bowie, Mrs. Bowie, W. Boswell, Mrs. Boswell, Miss Boswell, Robert Bradley, James Butler, Mrs. Butler, Miss Eleanor B. B. Butler, John C. Butler, Gerald S. Butler.—C.—Mr. Carr, Dr. A. H. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Chadwick, Grace Chaffee, T. Chevne, Connie Z. Crowe.—D.—Miss C. W. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs J. T. Dickinson, Florence Dillard.—E.—Mrs. C. T. Ellis, Mrs. M. E. Evans, A. Ewing.—F.—Theodore Farrell, C. A. F. Flagler.—G.—Mrs. W. H. Girdler, Mrs. Robert T. Glendenning, Miss Evert Glendenning, Miss Maud Glendenning, F. C. Gordon, Miss W. Gradill, Mrs. Gordon.—H.—A. M. Haight, T. Hamer, Mrs. Hamer, Master Hamer, Miss Jessie Hamer, J. Elliott Haring, L. G. Harris, Miss E. W. Holt, Miss S. Holroyde.—J.—J. Jack.—K.—Miss Isabella Kirkwood.—L.—Mrs. M. A. Lester.—M.—Michael May, John McCahan, Mrs. McCahan, Miss F. McCahan, Miss Sarah McCahan, Miss MacDougall, Dr. G. Howard McFadden, Hurry A. McFadden, J. T. Middleton, Mrs. Middleton, Miss Mills, C. R. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss Kate N. Miller, Patrick Mahoney.—N.—Dr. H. J. Norris, D. O'Doherty, Mrs. O'Doherty.—P.—Miss Stella Phillips, E. L'Estrange Phipps, W. G. Phipps, Miss Ethel E. Porter, T. Porter.—S.—A. W. Scoville, Mrs. M. Shapcott, James Shea, Mrs. Shea, Miss Shea, E. H. Shurtleff, Mrs. Shurtleff, L. C. Sihler, Mrs. Sihler, Miss Lillie Sihler, Stephen L. Smith, Mrs. Smith, T. Suttie, Mrs. Suttie, James Sullivan, Jr.—T.—Dr. T. W. Tait, Mrs. Tait, Henry Topping.—W.—Dr. James Walk, Mrs. A. Whyte, Hedley Whyte, Montagu Whyte.

On the Mobile for London.

Atlantic Transport Line. Dock foot of Twenty-ninth Street, North River. Sails at 12 M.

A.—Mrs. W. W. Adams, Hillhouse Adams, the Rev. John Acworth.—B.—Mrs. J. R. Baily, Frederick C. Bryan, E. B. Brown, Mrs. W. E. Buzby, Everett Buzby, Miss Kate Basset, Mrs. Brasier.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. George Craging, H. C. Cooke, Dr. Alice B. Condit, G. M. Cassidy, Mrs. T. Carlisle, Miss F. Carlisle.—D.—Miss Adelina Dinelli, W. W. Douglas, E. O. Durfee, Mrs. Thomas Day, Dr. Florence A. Dyer.—E.—Miss H. W. Emery.—G.—Harold Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Greene, Miss Greene, Mrs. A. S. Gardner, J. B. Graeff, Miss S. A. Gilpatrick, Mrs. Howe, Izeslie Howe, Miss Hillhouse, Miss Adelaide Hillhouse, Mrs. J. V. Higgins, Dr. C. W. Hollister, Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, Miss Hodges.—J.—Miss Ellen Jarvis.—K.—Prof. Henry C. King.—M.—J. T. Mills, Miss E. Makintosh, Judge Morson, Mrs. O. McCullough.—N.—Miss Louise L. Nichols.—O.—C. Oakes, Miss Jennie Owen.—P.—A. L. Platt.—R.—J. Robinson, Prof. Azariah S. Root.—S.—C. Shaler, Jr., Gen. J. E. Swindley, Mrs. C. I. Schofield.—T.—Mrs. Alys Thompson, Miss L. E. Tallis.—W.—Alfred Wattes, Mrs. S. K. Wakeman, Ellen H. Wade, Dr. and Mrs. John R. Winslow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...4:46 | Sun sets...7:27 | Moon rises...2:28

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:45	6:00	11:57	12:24
Governors Island	6:05	6:25	12:14	12:15
Hell Gate	7:53	8:18	1:32	1:43

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 20.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Para	Colon	July 5
France	London	July 5
La Champagne	Havre	July 13
Leona	Galveston	July 13
New-York	Southampton	July 13
Trinidad	Bermuda	July 18

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

Anchoria	Glasgow	July 11
Advance	Colon	July 11
Kansas City	Savannah	July 13
Werra	Gibraltar	July 13

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Bovic	Liverpool	July 12
Carib Prince	Para	July 9
Concho	Galveston	July 17
Ems	Bremen	July 13
Orizaba	Havana	July 18
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	July 10

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Alene	Kingston	July 18
Massachusetts	London	July 11
Waesland	Antwerp	July 13
Willehad	Bremen	July 11

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

Athos	Navassa	July 18
Grangense	Para	July 11
Havel	Bremen	July 16
Matilda	Mollendo	July 6
Panama	Bordeaux	July 11
Yucatan	Havana	July 20

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Colorado	July 20	Hull	21-23 State St.
Alisa	July 20	Kingston	24 State St.
K'r Wilh'm II.	July 20	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Galileo	July 20	Gambia	Busk & Jevons.
C. of W'sh'gt'n.	July 20	Havana	113 Wall St.
Thingvalla	July 20	Christiania	28 State St.
Etruria	July 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Madonna	July 20	Mollendo	39 Broadway.
Amalfi	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Obdam	July 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Comal	July 20	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Newport	July 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Normandie	July 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Sorrento	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Ciudad Condal	July 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Louisiana	July 20	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
C. of Nebraska	July 20	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Alliance	July 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Peninsular	July 20	Lisbon	29 Broadway.
El Mar	July 20	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Mobile	July 20	London	1 Broadway.
Caddie	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	July 23	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Seminole	July 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Lisbonense	July 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Spree	July 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Flaxman	July 24	Montevideo	Busk & Jevons.
Seneca	July 24	Havana	113 Wall St.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	July 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Pocasset	July 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway
Llandaff City	July 25	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Adam	July 25	Amst'dam	37 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	July 25	S'th'mpton	57 Broadway.
Trinidad	July 25	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Terrier	July 25	Demerara	100 Wall St.
South Cambria	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Adolph Prince	July 25	Pernambuco	12-4 Stone St.
Iroquois	July 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	July 26	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Victoria	July 26	G.braltar	7 Bowl'ng Gr.
Mexico	July 27	Kingston	24 Broadway.
Martello	July 27	Hull	21-23 State St.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Concho	July 27	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Sicilia	July 27	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathcarron	July 27	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Hudson	July 27	Orleans	Pier N. R.
Anchoria	July 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Haiti	July 27	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Lady Palmer	July 29	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
City of Para	July 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Panama	July 30	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Gretna	July 30	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Advance	July 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Havel	July 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andanrose	July 31	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Germanic	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	July 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	July 31	Newcastle	21-23 State St.
Waesland	July 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Powhatan	Aug. 1	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Aug. 1	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Santiago	Aug. 1	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Aurania	Aug. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Aug. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
S. of California	Aug. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hekla	Aug. 3	Christiania	28 State St.
Croma	Aug. 3	Leith	29 Broadway.
Persia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Taormina	Aug. 3	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Gulf of Akaba	Aug. 3	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Aug. 3	Bahia	Busk & Jevons.
Ohio	Aug. 3	London	21-23 State St.
Manitoba	Aug. 3	London	4 Broadway.
P. Willem IV	Aug. 3	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ontario	Aug. 3	London	21-23 State St.
Grangense	Aug. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Saale	Aug. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Aug. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Caracas	Aug. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Manitoba	Aug. 6	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Aller	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Aug. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Tjomo	Aug. 7	Demerara	90 Wall St.
Pennland	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Chicago City	Aug. 8	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
A. Victoria	Aug. 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Venetia	Aug. 10	Gothenburg	37 Broadway.
Buffalo	Aug. 10	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ethiopia	Aug. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Euclid	Aug. 10	Santos	Busk & Jevons.
Palatia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Justin	Aug. 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Lahn	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Aug. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Aug. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Britannic	Aug. 14	Liverpool

Saturday
July 20-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Sales of Several Dwellings and Flats—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. Shawson & Hobbs have sold for Dr. John H Barry, at $38,000, the four-story brownstone and brick dwelling 116 West Sixty-ninth Street, 21 by 60, with extension, by 100.5.

Messrs. Brooke & Georger have sold for Bessie La Pais the four-story brownstone dwelling 23 West Thirtieth Street, 20 by 98.9, at $65,000. The same firm a few days ago sold and resold the adjoining similar dwelling 21 West Thirtieth Street.

Mr. P. Lowenfeld has sold to C. M. Carlin, for improvement, the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought of D. A. Cheseborough the two three and four story buildings 328 Madison Street, southwest corner of Scammel Street, 25 by 90; and also the three three-story and basement brick dwellings 328 to 332 East Eighty-first Street, each 15 by 55 by 98.9.

Mr. M. Bargebuhr has sold for E. F. Thatcher to Mrs. E. Lotze, at $27,000, the five-story brick flat 56 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 88 by 100.11.

The Mercantile Building Company have sold to the Rev. Isaac Van Winkle the five-story American basement dwelling 270 West Ninety-third Street, 30 by 27 by 41, at about $25,000.

Mr. William P. Jones has sold for George W. Lamoreaux to Henry Siefke, at about $14,000, the three-story brick building 306 West Twenty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 55 by 98.9.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Eliza Clark, at $15,781.25, the three-story brownstone dwelling 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 468.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17.11 by 100.11. To the same plaintiff he sold, at $21,900, the five-story brick flat 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 99.11.

Mr. A. L. Soulard sold, under foreclosure, to Arnold Kohn, representing the State Bank, plaintiff, at $10,700, the two-story brick building 236 Madison Street, south side, 105.8 feet east of Jefferson Street, 20 by 80.

The sales at auction set down for to-day are as follows:

On the grounds at Hollywood Park, Long Branch, N. J., by Peter F. Meyer & Co., 100 residence sites, the plots being each no less than 100 by 300 feet, and many containing an acre of ground. The plots face the Ocean Drive, Ocean Avenue, Hollywood Hotel, and Norwood Park. They are sold under the direction of W. A. Heisley, trustee of the late John Hoey's estate. Sale begins at 2 P. M.

On the grounds at Arverne, L. I., by Smyth & Ryan, 175 lots and two cottages fronting on the Atlantic Ocean. They are sold to close the estate of the late John Straiton. Sale begins at 3 P. M.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Pitt and Stanton Streets, northeast corner, six-story brick store and flat, by Wirth & Pfister; cost, $25,000.

Theriot Avenue, west side, 350 feet south of McGraw Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Henry Ahlers of 3,200 Third Avenue; cost, $2,500.

No. 350 Boone Avenue, 306 feet north of Freeman Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Alof Anderson of 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $3,200.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 147.5 feet east of Railroad Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, by Caroline K. Holler of 704 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street; cost, $2,000.

New approach to Central Bridge, east side, 400 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, two-story frame store, by George Schwoppenhauser of 2,500 Eighth Avenue; cost, $1,500.

No. 22 West Seventy-third Street, five-story brick dwelling, by Charles F. Hoffmann of 31 West Seventy-second Street; cost, $16,000.

No. 10 West Fifty-second Street, five-story brick private dwelling, by Joseph Fahys of 41 Malden Lane; cost, $35,000.

No. 60 Centre Street, six-story brick store and lofts, by Richard T. Howell of Tower City, N. D.; cost, $25,000.

Bainbridge Avenue, west side, 145 feet south of Southern Boulevard, two-and-a-half-story frame tenement, by Mrs. Eugene Sherman; cost, $3,000.

No. 40 Great Jones Street, seven-story brick stores and lofts, by Thomas B. Keogh, The New-York Times Building; cost, $50,000.

Bryant Street, west side, 71.8 feet south of Freeman Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Edward H. Graham; cost, $4,000.

Woodruff Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Prospect Avenue, two-story frame store and tool house, by Elise Dienst of 1,004 Woodruff Avenue; cost, $400.

No. 261 Broadway, by Louis M. Gerry, alterations to a six-story brick office building; cost $800.

Nos. 370 and 372 East Houston Street, by Ignatz Meisowitz and Samuel Altman, alterations to a five-story brick store, warehouse, &c.; cost, $500.

No. 8 Lawrence Street, by Cornelius Weston, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 274 and 276 Henry Street, by Jacob Kramer, alterations to a three-story brick factory; cost, $800.

No. 512 East Seventy-sixth Street, by Edward A. Ihlenburg, alterations to a two-story brick flat; cost, $8,000.

No. 113 East Thirty-eighth Street, by Emma J. De Bernales, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 114 Cherry Street, by estate of Anna Mead, alterations to a three-story and attic brick store and workshop; cost, $1,500.

No. 30 Beekman Place, by Elizabeth Messerschmitt, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost, $7,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Jones & Co. have sold for Joseph Lyden, to Mary J. Thurber, at $7,500, the three-story brick flat, 507 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 48 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Northeast corner of Park Place and Nostrand Avenue, one four-story brick apartment house, 26 by 65, for four families; cost, $12,000; John Fraser, owner.

Southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, one three-story frame house, 30 by 50, for one family; cost, $5,000; Johanna Helwig, owner.

Park Place, south side, 350 feet east of Nostrand Avenue, five three-story and basement brick houses, 19 by 49, for one family each; cost, $35,000; George F. Beaty, owner.

Lenox Road, north side, 200 feet east of Rogers Avenue, a one-story and attic frame house, 20 by 30, for one family; cost, $4,300; P. H. Freund, owner.

East Eighteenth Street, east side, 251 feet north of Avenue D, one two-story and attic frame house, 22 by 33.6, for one family; cost, $3,000; T. E. Perkins, owner.

One frame dwelling on the east side of East Fortieth Street, 175 feet south of Avenue D; cost, $2,200; Henry Schneidemeller, owner.

One tenement house on the south side of Belmont Avenue, 25 feet east of Stone Avenue; Harris Goldberg, owner; cost, $7,500.

One brick house on the southeast corner of Stone Avenue and Belmont Avenue; cost, $7,500; same owner.

One brick house on the south side of Union Street, 135 feet east of Hicks Street; cost, $4,000; Thomas McCann, owner.

One brick house on the east side of Market Avenue and west side of East Avenue, 48 feet north of Flushing Avenue; cost, $2,000; Boehm Company, owners.

Four brick dwellings on McDonough Street, north side, 275 feet east of Stuyvesant Avenue; cost, $4,500 each; A. J. De Revere, owner.

No. 546 Eleventh Street, one four-story brick apartment house, 20 by 62, for four families; cost, $4,000; Conrad Blitz, owner.

West Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Avenue D, one two-story brick produce market, 25 by 46; cost, $2,300; Schroder Bros., owners.

Schenck Street, west side, 65 feet south of Vienna Avenue, one two-story frame house, 20 by 28, for one family; cost, $1,500; Charles Wood, owner.

New-Jersey Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Eastern Parkway, one two-story frame house, 20 by 42, for two families; cost, $2,500; Louis Henrich, owner.

One frame dwelling on the northwest corner of Avenue S and West Thirteenth Street; cost, $3,400; Charles Abresch, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 19.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 127th St, 29.4x35; John N. Smith and wife to Nathan T. Sprague $1

18T AV, e s, 50.3 ft n of 105th St, 25.8x91; Gotthard Burkhard and wife to Max C. Baum 1

123D ST, 127 East; Henry Kuhnemann to Christian Kuhnemann 1

115TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 100x100; Miriam Kahn and others to Thomas S. Williams 80,000

152D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 25x99.11; Thomas Woods and wife to William L. Dowling 1

12TH AV AND 133D ST, n w corner, 199.10 ft to 134th St x29.7 to lands of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company x51.4; T. F. Tone and wife to Mary Tone 1

142TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 200x100.11, one-half part; David Frank and wife, by Louis Kahn, attorney, to Moses Kahn 34,500

81ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.11; Thomas S. Ormiston and wife to Daniel B. Spence 12,000

187TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Richard Deeves and wife to Eliza-beth A. Rose 2,275

HAWTHORNE ST, e s, 175 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 120 ft to Broadway x50x119.10x50; William G. Owens to Joseph Lane 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Lane to Margaret Dreyerof 1

WALES AV, s e corner of Dawson St, 277.6x100x60.3x137.6x195.11; Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz and wives to Alexius Edelbrock 35,000

125TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Maximilian Toch, trustee, to Annie Ryman 25,000

125TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; same to same 25,000

9TH AV, e s, Lot 358, map of village of Wakefield; 24th Ward; David O'Keefe and wife to Julius J. Turner

Norwegian bark, lumber, Pascagoula to Buenos Ayres, $12, $2 form; British bark, lumber, Annapolis, N. S., to Buenos Ayres, $7.50; Rosario, $8.50; British bark and Norwegian bark, lumber, a Gulf port to Buenos Ayres, at or about $12, $2 form; schooner, cedar and mahogany, Tuxpan coast to New-York, $6; British schooner, logwood, Gonaives to New-York, $3; schooner, logwood, Cape Haiti to New-York, $3.50; schooner, lumber, Appalachicola to New-York, $6.50; two schooners, lumber, Brunswick to New-York, $4.87½, and private terms, respectively; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, $5.25; schooner, lumber Orange Bluff to Philadelphia, $4.75; bark, phosphate rock, Charleston to Norfolk, $1.90; schooner, lumber, St John, N. B., to New-York, $2.25; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Galveston, $2.

WOOL.

WOOL—Demand was less active, owing to the moderate supply of desirable lots, while prices remained firm and unchanged, with manufacturers reporting a fair amount of raw material on hand from recent purchases; sales, 188,000 lb Texas at 9@12c; 33,000 lb California at 8@10c; 11,000 lb scoured at 32c; 6,000 lb scoured Texas, 55,000 lb scoured various, 25,000 lb fine fleece, 77,000 lb pulled, 50,000 lb South America, 65,000 lb Montevideo, 200,000 lb Capes, 45,000 lb East India, 120,000 lb China, and 125,000 lb unclassified carpet, on private terms.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The sales of the week are 4,650,000 lb domestic and 2,094,000 lb foreign, against 7,447,000 lb domestic and 3,884,000 lb foreign last week, and 3,583,500 lb domestic and 228,000 lb foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 20,349,880 lb domestic and 35,534,056 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1893. The receipts to date show an increase of 29,707 bales domestic and 128,808 bales foreign. The boom is checked for the present at least, though Michigan X has sold at 17c this week, the highest figure touched since the sale began. There is a smaller attendance, and the quieter tone of trade in the woolen goods market is re-echoed by the diminished number of buyers. Prices are, however, quite steady, and the market is well supported by sales still above the average. The boom has lasted just four weeks, and Boston has sold in that time over 38,000,000 lb of wool. New-York's total sales in the fifty-two weeks of 1894 were 41,000,000 lb."

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Wool—Stocks light; prices firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 17@19c; X, 17@19c; medium, 21@23c; coarse, 22@24c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c.—Fine or X and XX, 16@17c; medium, 19@21c; coarse, 22@23c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine washed delaine, X and XX, 19@20c; medium washed combing and delaine, 23@25c; coarse do, 24@25c; Canada washed combing, 25@26c; tub washed, choice, 25@26c; fair, 23@24c; coarse, 22@23c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 16@18c; coarse do, 19@20c; bright unwashed clothing, fine or X and XX, 13@14c; medium, 16@17c; coarse, 18@19c; dark, earthy unwashed clothing, fine, 10@11c; medium, 12@13c; coarse, 12@13c. Montana—Fine, 12@14c; medium, 13@15c; coarse, 14@16c. Territorial—Fine, 10@12c; medium, 12@14c; coarse, 13@15c.

LONDON, July 19.—At the wool sales to-day 16,400 bales were offered. The competition was extremely good for better classes. The American demand for suitable clips was particularly good and Yorkshire operators purchased liberally, especially of crossbreds. The increased demand from the Continent continues. Some inferior sorts sold rather irregularly. Following are the details of the day's sales, with prices obtained: New South Wales—300 bales; scoured, 5¾d@1s 9½d; do, locks and pieces, 4d@1s 1½d; greasy, 3¾d@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 2¼d@3d. Queensland—300 bales; scoured, 5¾d@9½d; do, locks and pieces, 5¾d@9d; greasy, 5¾d@6½d; locks and pieces, 5¾d@7½d. Victoria, 2,000 bales; scoured, 7½d@1s 7d; do, locks and pieces, 5¾d@1d, greasy, 4¾d@11½d; do, locks and pieces, 3½d@7½d. South Australia, 1,000 bales; scoured, 5½d@7d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@9d; greasy, 4¼d@8d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾d@6d. New Zealand—3,000 bales; greasy, 5¾d@8d; do, locks and pieces, 3½d@7½d. Tasmania—900 bales; greasy, 4d@10½d; do, locks and pieces, 3½d@7½d. New-Zealand—5,000 bales; scoured, 9½d@1s 4½d; do, locks and pieces, 6d@1s 1½d; greasy, 5½d@1s 1d; do, locks and pieces, 3¼d@7½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—300 bales; scoured, 9d@1s 5d; greasy, 5d@5½d.

ANTWERP, July 19.—At the wool sales here to-day the offerings aggregated 1,700 bales. There was good competition at full rates. The sales were: Buenos Ayres—656 bales at 55@160f per 100 kilos. Montevideo—259 bales at 70@145f. The stock consists of 20,047 bales of Plate River wools.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Wheat dropped and was dull all through the session to-day, but, just before the close, revived under a fair demand from "shorts," who had sold early in the day. There was really nothing new in the situation, and the weakness that prevailed to-day might be classed as a reaction from the strength which developed on the curb yesterday at the close and which was due to sensational reports of an advance at Berlin. This rumor mentioned gave it that war was imminent in Bulgaria. The alarmists could not verify the report, and, as usual, the war rumor proved to be a most effective selling argument. The weakness was still on the market at the opening, and, although prices opened practically unchanged, it was very short until they were on the down grade. There was no trade of consequence all day—a scalp of 500,000 bushels by a professional operator being the only transaction that attracted the least attention. Receipts at Chicago were 70 cars, and 159 arrived in the Northwest. Withdrawals from store were 77,377 bushels, and 110,142 bushels cleared at the seaboard. Early cables from Liverpool were steady to firm, and closing values advance. Closing cables from Board of Trade cables quoted Paris higher for wheat and lower for flour; Berlin, wheat lower, and Antwerp unchanged.

WHEAT—September opened 66¾@66¾c, sold at 66⅝@65½c, closing at 66¼@66⅝c—¾c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was easy and ¾@1c lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 341,839 bushels; shipments, 347,7 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points were 127,424 bushels; shipments, 79,309 bushels.

CORN was lower, and it differed from Wheat in that there was no recuperative power to it. While obtaining some of the declining tendency from its neighbor, it was evident that there was something else in the situation to hold prices down. Probably last night's rain and the otherwise favorable weather conditions acted as a reminder that there would be plenty of corn to go round and to spare. Twenty-five loads were reported taken from export at the seaboard, but that was considered of little moment, and had not the least effect on prices. Subsequently cables were firm at the opening, closing ones coming with some decline. Receipts were 182 cars, and 129,758 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were 33,353 bushels. September corn opened at 43⅝c, sold between 44c and 43⅜@43¼c, closing at 43⅝—½c lower than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼@½c lower than yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 139,869 bushels; shipments, 107,305 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 134,989 bushels.

OATS were steady, as a rule. What few changes took place did not signify anything, but they were due to and in accord with the fluctuations of the leading grains. Selling orders seemed to be predominant early, and buying ones later, the proportion of each giving no advantage to either strength or weakness. At the close September oats were unchanged from yesterday. Receipts, 173 cars, and 69,012 bushels were taken from store. Cash oats were weak and ¼c lower early, but the close ruled steady at inner figures.

RYE was a little steadier, but prices were not essentially changed. Receipts were smaller and there was a little more bidding for future deliveries. No. 2 cash sold at 46½c, 1 car in store, was 46c bid, and a little by sample sold at 47½c. September sold at 48@48¼c, and October was nominally 1½c over September.

BARLEY—There was practically no market for barley, owing to the absence of offerings and tameness of the demand. Choice to fine was nominally 40@42c, and poor about 35@38c. For September, the only bid, with no offerings, was 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork was active and irregular to-day. Lard and ribs held their own with remarkable steadfastness. It was the intent of a leading professional to break pork, and through it lard and ribs also, as were expected to suffer declines, but the results expected were not achieved. September pork, after opening firm, had declined on the offerings of the party mentioned, but rallied on buying by scalpers. The support was not strong, however, and the gain made was afterward lost, the close showing but little alteration from yesterday in anything. September pork lost 2½c for the day, while September lard and September ribs each gained 2½c. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and steady. Receipts were fair and shipments liberal. The cash market was dull and unchanged.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 66 cars; corn, 225 cars; oats, 175 cars; hogs, 6,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Vessel rates were steady at 1c for corn and oats to Buffalo, and 7.94c per bushel for corn to Liverpool.

The following are the futures at Chicago to-day:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2				
July	65 @..	65½@..	64½@..	65 @65¼
Sept.	66¾@66⅞	66¾@..	65½@..	66¾@66⅝
Dec.	68¼@68⅝	68¾@..	67¾@..	68⅝@..
Corn, No. 2				
July	43½@..	43¾@..	43 @..	43⅜@43½
Sept.	43⅞@..	44 @..	43⅜@43½	43⅜@..
May	35¾@35⅞	36 @..	35½@..	35⅝@..
Oats, No. 2				
July	22⅞@..	23¼@..	22⅝@..	23¼@..
Sept.	22⅜@22½	22⅝@..	22¼@..	22½@..
May	25¾@26	26 @..	25¼@..	25⅝@..
Mess pork, per bbl				
July	$10.67½	$10.67½	$10.67½	$10.67½
Sept.	10.85	10.85	10.70	10.77½
Jan.	10.67½	10.70	10.65	10.67½
Lard, per 100 lb				
July	6.27½	6.27½	6.27½	6.27½
Sept.	6.37½	6.40	6.35	6.37½
Jan.	6.27½	6.30	6.27½	6.27½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
July	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½
Sept.	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.22½
Oct.	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
Jan.	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—There was very little demand, and the market was dull and neglected; the feeling was easy, with prices favoring buyers. No. 2 spring wheat, 55@66c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@67c; No. 2 red, 65@65¼c; No. 2 corn, 42¾c; No. 2 oats, 23c, for new; No. 2 rye, 46c; No. 2 barley, 42@43c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.33, nominal; prime timothy seed, $4.65, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10.70@$10.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.27½@$6.30; short rib sides, (loose,) $6.12½@$6.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23. Sugars—Cutloaf, per bbl, $5.31; granulated, $4.69; standard "A," $4.56. Linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 59c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	6,872	3,044
Wheat, bushels	24,859	93,672
Corn, bushels	101,655	90,594
Oats, bushels	188,600	140,223
Rye, bushels	4,550	2,918
Barley, bushels	3,000	...

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 16½c; firsts, 15@16c; seconds, 12@14c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 11¾@11¾c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, July 19.—Spring Wheat—Good demand; limits steady; No. 1 hard, spot, 1c over, 3c cost, freight, and insurance, 1c over New-York September price; sales, 28,000 bushels No. 1 hard, 71c; 11,000 bushels do, 71¼@71½c, spot; 25,000 bushels do, cost, freight, and insurance, 69½c; 25,000 bushels do, 69¾c; 35,000 bushels do, 69¼c; closing: No. 1 hard, spot, 71½c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 70¾c; winter wheat strong; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red Chicago, 69¾c; 3,000 bushels No. 3 extra red, 68¾@69¼c, store; 2 cars new No. 2 red, 69c, track, closing. No. 2 red Chicago, 68¾@69¾c; do, Indiana, 71¾c; do, Toledo, 73¾c; No. 3 extra red, 68¾c; Kansas hard, 68¾c; No. 1 white Oregon, 70¾c, store. Corn dull; light receipts; No. 2 yellow, 51½c; No. 2 corn, 50½c, track; No. 2 yellow, 48¾c; No. 2 corn, 47¾@47¾c, store. Oats dull, lower; sales, 4 cars No. 2 white, 31c, track; No. 3 white, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 28c asked; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 28c, store. Rye nominal; no offerings of new. Flour weak, lower; best patent Spring, $3.85@$3.90; bakers' straight, $3.65@$3.70; do, clear, $3.20@$3.40; best Winter, $3.70@$3.85; do, straight, $3.10@$3.25. Millfeed higher; active demand; light supply; coarse Winter bran, sacked, $16.50; medium Winter bran, sacked, $16.25; ships, $15.75; coarse shipping, $15.50; medium, $15.25; choice white feed, $18.50. Cutmeal steady; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 40,000 bbls; corn, 81,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 16,400 bushels oats, 35,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 46,000 bbls; wheat, 82,000 bushels; corn, 195,000 bushels; oats, 57,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Flour weak and dull; receipts, 2,830 bbls; shipments, 4,265 bbls; patents, $3.40@$4.05; extra fancy, $3.15@$3.25; fancy, $2.90@$3; choice, $2.65@$2.75. Bran in demand; east track, 64c; at mill, 65½@68c. Wheat lower; receipts, 106,236 bushels, shipments, 6,875 bushels; July, 64⅞c; August, 64⅝c; September, 65⅝c; December, 68c. Corn barely steady; receipts, 4,900 bushels; shipments, 11,400 bushels; July, 39c; September, 39½c; December, 39¾c; May, 32½c. Oats lower; receipts, 14,050 bushels; shipments, 6,274 bushels; July, 23½c; September, 22¾c; May, 25½c. Eggs, sales slow at 8c. Pork, standard mess $11. Lard, prime steam, 6.10c; choice, 6.20c. Bacon, shoulders, 6½c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. Dry-salt meats, shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6¼c; clear sides, 6½c. Bacon, loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 7c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats firmer and active; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Eggs dull; light demand; fresh near-by, 8c. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 537 bbls at $1.23.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 19.—Wheat was in the main very steady and decidedly dull to-day. September wheat opened at 62⅝c and closed at 63c. The range was 62⅝@63¼c; December wheat opened at 64¾c and closed at 64¾c, the range being 64 @64¾c. There was a light trade. Cash wheat was in small supply. The trade predicts a big decrease in Duluth and Minneapolis wheat next week, for a good deal is going out on the Adams shipments from this city; receipts, 57 cars; shipments, 125 cars; on track: No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c. Corn—Market easy; No. 3, 43¾c. Oats—Market steady; No. 3 white, 24½@25c; No. 3, 24@24½c. Flour steady at $3.50@$3.85 for patents; $2.50@$3.10 for bakers'; production, 26,000 bbls; shipments, 24,892 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market firm for bran; $11@$11.50; sacks, $12.25@$12.50; shorts, $12 in bulk, $13@$13.50; middlings, bulk, $14@$14.50.

DULUTH, July 19.—There was very little trading in wheat to-day, within a range of ½c, mostly in the September option. The close was dull, unchanged for December, and ¼c higher for the rest. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 67½c; July, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; July, 67c; September, 65c; December, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64c; No. 3 Northern, cash, 59c; rejected, cash, 57c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, 68c; Northern, 67½c; receipts, 57,966 bushels; shipments, 121,000 bushels; inspected, 102 cars; last year, 148 cars.

PEORIA, July 19.—Corn—Receipts, 15,000 bushels; shipments, 1,500 bushels; market dull and lower; No. 3, 43¾c; No. 3, 43½c. Oats—Receipts, 43,750 bushels; shipments, 80,000 bushels; market dull and easy; No. 2 white, 25@25¼c; No. 3 white, 24½@24¾c. Rye dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.23.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

BEEVES—Receipts, 145 cars, or 2,603 head: 108 cars direct to exporters and city slaughterers, and 37 cars for the market, and including 4 cars already in the yards, there were 43 cars on sale, all at Jersey City, with the exception of 4 cars. Trade was slow and steers of all grades 10c lower, and the close was dull at a late hour; exporters bought 12 cars; 8 cars of distillery-fed steers sold at $5.10@$5.15, common to good grass and corn fed do at $4.10@$5.35, and no very prime or choice beeves offered; oxen, stags, and mixed cattle at $3.15@$3.75; bulls at $2.60@$2.35; cows and heifers at $1.50@$3.50. City-dressed native sides slow at 6½@8½c lb; Texas beef weak at 4½@6½c. Latest private cable advices report the London cattle markets very slow for American steers at 10@11c lb, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; American sheep dull at 10@12c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef lower at 7½@9c to London; but at Liverpool selling at 9½c. Shipments to-day, none; on Saturday the Etruria, for Liverpool, carries 1,800 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company; the Mohawk, for London, 283 cattle and 662 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 267 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, and 100 head for M. Goldsmith; the Colorado, for Hull, 100 cattle for M. Goldsmith, and the Madiana, sailing to-day for Glasgow, 30 cattle, 90 sheep, with previous shipments, a total for the week of 1,976 cattle, 7,942 quarters of beef, and 1,467 sheep, all to Great Britain, with the exception of 5 cattle and 90 sheep.—SALES, ARMOUR, SWIFT & CO.—19 West Virginia steers, 1,367 lb average, at $5.20 100 lb; 19 do, 1,242 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,251 lb, at $4.50; 15 do, 1,160 lb, at $4.10; 1 ox, 930 lb, at $4; 1 cow, 870 lb, at $1.50.—S. SANDERS—19 Virginia steers, 1,374 lb, at $4.95; 19 do, 1,374 lb, at $4.95; 18 do, 1,163 lb, at $4.50; 22 do, 1,173 lb, at $4.50; 2 oxen, 1,580 lb, at $4.50; 1 cow, 820 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 940 lb, at $2.60; 10 do, 954 lb, at $2.50.—SHERMAN & CULVER—15 Illinois steers, 1,208 lb, at $5.30; 17 do, 1,531 lb, at $5.27½; 10 do, 1,230 lb, at $5.15; 37 do, 1,270 lb, at $5; 23 do, 1,108 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,255 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,183 lb, at $4.90; 16 steers and oxen, 1,131 lb, at $3.95; 2 stags, 1,400 lb, at $4.75; 2 oxen, 1,500 lb, at $4.25.—J. SHAMBERG & SON—18 Kentucky steers, 1,154 lb, at $4.70; 29 distillery-fed do, 1,090 lb, at $5.15; 28 do, 1,171 lb, at $5.10.—S. SHERMAN—21 Illinois steers, 1,220 lb, at $5.20; 19 do, 1,215 lb, at $5.20; 19 do, 1,208 lb, at $5.15.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—20 Indiana steers, 1,288 lb, at $5.35; 21 do, 1,225 lb, at $5.25; 1 do, 1,250 lb, at $5; 6 do, 1,510 lb, at $4.90; 10 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.90; 1 do, 1,100 lb, at $4.70; 8 do, 1,157 lb, at $4.60; 2 do, 1,240 lb, at $4.50; 11 do, 1,152 lb, at $4.20; 4 oxen, 1,782 lb, at $4.20; 5 heifers, 942 lb, at $3.50; 5 cows, 1,128 lb, at $3.35; 3 do, 1,017 lb, at $2.60; 19 do, 1062 lb, at $2.60; 5 do, 950 lb, at $1.85.—S. JUDD & CO.—5 bulls, 920 lb, at $2.25; 7 do, 786 lb, at $2.20; 1 cow, 1,000 lb, at $2.85; 2 do, 870 lb, at $1.75.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—4 bulls, 825 lb, at $2.25.—JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—3 bulls, 990 lb, at $2.35.

CALVES—Receipts, 762 head, all for the market, and 104 head were held over yesterday. Demand only fair, and, while some early sales were at fully yesterday's prices for veals, the general market was weak and a trifle easier all the offerings were, however, disposed of; common to choice veals sold at $4.50@$6.50 100 lb; grassers and buttermilks at $2.50@$3.25; fed calves and mixed lots at $3@$4.50; 2 cars of Ohio calves at $4.50@$5.50. Dressed calves firmer at 8c for city-dressed veals, 6½@9c for country-dressed, 4½@6c for dressed grassers and buttermilks, and 5@6½c for little calves.—SALES, —G. DILLENBACK—170 veals, 152 lb average, at $6.25 100 lb; 9 fed calves, 126 lb, at $4.50; 67 buttermilks do, 147 lb, at $3.25.—ARMOUR & MILLEN—31 veals, 155 lb, at $6.25; 13 mixed calves, 105 lb, at $4; 2 fed calves, 160 lb, at $4; 166 lb, at $3.50.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—55 Ohio calves, 212 lb, at $4.50; 15 do, 208 lb, at $5, 80 do, 140 lb, at $5; 11 fed calves, 138 lb, at $4.50; 14 mixed do, 160 lb, at $4; 13 buttermilks, 172 lb, at $3.15; 3 grassers, 296 lb, at $2.50.—J. P. KELSON—3 veals, 150 to 180 lb, at $5@6; 1 fed calf, 170 lb, at $4.50; 23 buttermilks, 158 lb, at $3.—JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—59 veals, 140 lb, at $6; 5 culls, 150 lb, at $4; 1 fed calf, 150 lb, at $3.—S. JUDD & CO.—22 veals, 149 lb, at $6.50; 19 do, 101 lb, at $6.50; 18 do, 134 lb, at $6; 34 do, 152 lb, at $5; 11 fed calves, 174 lb, at $4.25; 2 do, 125 lb, at $4; 3 do, 137 lb, at $3.50; 6 do, 163 lb, at $3.50; 6 buttermilks, 180 lb, at $3.—S. SANDERS—20 veals, 154 lb, at $6.50; 8 fed calves, 172 lb, at $3.75.—M. COLLINS—79 Virginia veals, 158 lb, at $6; 15 do, 141 lb, at $6; 10 fed calves, 208 lb, at $4.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15 cars, or 3,475 head; 2 cars for the butchers direct and 18 cars for the market; and, counting the 5 cars held over yesterday, there were 18 cars on sale. On light supplies the market held up, and the offerings were all closed out, but there were no prime lots of stock offered; common to good sheep sold at $2.50@$4 100 lb; very ordinary to good lambs at $3.75@$5.50. Dressed mutton in fair demand at 4½@7½c lb; dressed lambs steady at 7@11½c.—SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—230 Kentucky lambs, 64 lb average, at $4.75 100 lb; 270 Western do, 65 lb, at $4; 16 State do, 62 lb, at $5; 4 State sheep, 100 lb, at $3; 207 Western do, 76 lb, at $3; also late Thursday, 167 Kentucky lambs, 61 lb, at $4.50; 116 Ohio do, 59 lb, at $4.25; 276 Western do, 56 lb, at $3.75; 259 do, 57 lb, at $3.75; 153 Ohio sheep, 78 lb, at $3.25.—J. H. WILKERSON—231 Kentucky lambs, 67 lb, at $5.30; 127 Ohio sheep, 86 lb, at $3.75; 134 do, 82 lb, at $3.50.—NEWTON & CO.—296 West Virginia lambs, 65 lb, at $5@5½; 252 do, 59 lb, at $5.35; 98 Kentucky do, 64 lb, at $5.25; 140 do, 67 lb, at $5.25; 206 Ohio sheep, 94 lb, at $4.25; 235 do, 71 lb, at $2.75.—M. COLLINS—228 Virginia lambs, 60 lb, at $4.75; 99 do, 66 lb, at $4.62½; 183 Ohio do, 87 lb, at $3.87½; 108 do, 77 lb, at $3.37½; 20 Virginia do, 76 lb, at $2.50.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—187 Kentucky lambs, 62 lb, at $5.25; 44 Kentucky sheep, 101 lb at $3.62½.—D. HARRINGTON—234 Western lambs, 67 lb, at $5.37½; 267 Western sheep, 71 lb, at $3.—HUME & MULLEN—8 State lambs, 62 lb, at $4.75; 51 do, 55 lb, at $4.25; 2 sheep, 190 lb, at $3; 32 do, 85 lb, at $2.50.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—12 State lambs, 73 lb, at $4.50; 26 State sheep, 93 lb, at $4; 3 do, 103 lb, at $3.

HOGS—Receipts, 14 cars, or 1,982 head. Market steady at $5.50@$5.90 for fair heavy to good medium hogs; choice light would doubtless bring $6. Yarnall reports firmer at 7½@8c for medium to light weights.—SALES.—A. W. LAMB—34 State hogs, 187 lb average, at $5.90 100 lb; 2 rough do, 325 lb, at $4.75.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—45 State hogs, 170 lb, at $5.75.

BUFFALO, July 19.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,288 head; total for week thus far, 15,945 head; for same time last week, 14,418 head; consigned through, 2,228 head; to New-York, 1,720 head; on sale, 60 head; the market early was steady to firm for good to choice fat stock; market closed firm; all sold; good fat steers, $3.60@$3.95; old to good fat cows, $2@$3.25; stockers, common, light to good, $2@$2.60. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,520 head; total for week thus far, 26,200 head; for same time last week, 37,670 head; consigned through, 1,800 head; to New-York, 4,600 head; on sale, 5,250 head; market opened slow but steady, and subsequently firmed up for light grades; closed active, and 5@10c higher for light grades and Yorkers; Yorkers, $5.60@$5.75; good Yorkers selling late at $5.70@$5.75; pigs, $5.60@$5.65; mixed packers $5.35@$5.60; good heavy and mediums, $5.50; roughs, $4.65@$5; stags, $4@$4.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 13,000 head; total for week thus far, 46,010 head; for same time last week, 30,725 head; consigned through, 1,400 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 10,000 head; market opened very dull, and 25@50c lower for calf and common kinds, and barely steady for best selections; closed very dull, and fully 25c lower for good, with 15 loads unsold, mostly common; best picked lambs, $4.90@$5.25; a few extra fancy, $5.35@$5.40; common and fair, $3.50@$4.25; good, $4.40@$4.75; culls, $2.25@$3; 55 to 60 lb lambs sold late at $3.25@$3.50; good mixed sheep, $2.75@$3.25; choice, $3.40@$3.50; common to fair, $2@$2.50; culls, 75c@$1.50; export sheep, $4@$4.40.

EAST LIBERTY, July 19.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady at unchanged prices; prime, $5.30@$5.50; good, $4.50@$4.80; good butchers', $4.10@$4.30; rough fat, $3@$4. Hogs—Receipts light; dull on heavy grades; medium Philadelphias, $5.50@$5.55; good mixed and Yorkers, $5.45@$5.60; common to fair Yorkers, $5.30@$5.40; roughs, $4@$5. Sheep—Supply fair; prices unchanged; export, $4.10@$4.35; extra, $3.60@$3.80; good, $2.90@$3.30; fair, $1.75@$2.25; common sheep, 50c@$1; best lambs, $3.60@$3.80; good, $2.85@$3.30; common to fair, $1.50@$2.50; Spring lambs, $2@$5. Veal calves, $5.50@$6; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,343 head; native cattle strong; active; Texas cattle strong and shade higher than yesterday on best grades; native steers, $3.65@$3.90; native cows, $2.45; native calves, $4.50; Texas cows, $2.55; Texas heifers, $2.15. Hogs—Receipts, 1,144 head; light hogs, 5@10c higher; common and heavy grades steady; packers, $4.75@$5.25; butchers', $5.25@$5.10; Yorkers, $5.25@$5.35. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head; market steady to strong; the lamb market was 35c below last week; native sheep, $2.75@$3.50; lambs, $3.75@$5.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Receipts of cattle were moderate to-day. The demand was not important, but the limited supply kept prices from declining. The feeling was generally steady. Shippers were the best buyers of hogs. The offerings were light and prices rose 10c. Everything was sold early. Sheep were slow, but no change in prices was noted.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,500 head; extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.25@$5.85; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.20; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.40@$4.70; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.70@$2.75, feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.15@$4; stockers, 600 to 800 lb, $2.25@$3.25; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2@$4.25; Texas steers, $3@$4.75; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$3.25; Western range steers, $3.85@$4.62½; Western range heifers, $3.35@$3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $5.30@$5.35; common to choice mixed, $4.90@$5.45; choice assorted, $5.45@$5.55; light, $5.10@$5.55; pigs, $3.70@$5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4.50; lambs, $3@$5.35.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 77s 6d; prime mess dull at 67s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 55s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 34s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 33s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 32s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 30s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine—Dull at 21s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s. Petroleum—Refined, spot, dull at 8½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 2d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 7½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 4d; July-Aug dull at 4s 2½d; August dull at 4s 1¾d; September dull at 4s 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed dull; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 40-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 40-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 43-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 44-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 45-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 46-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 47-64@3 48-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 48-64@3 49-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 50-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 51-64@3 52-64d, sellers.

LONDON, July 19—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 22s per cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 20s 10½d per cwt. Australian Tallow—Beef, 20s@20s 3d per cwt; mutton, 22s@23s 6d. Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing, 96° test, and 8s 3d@8s 4½d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 10s 2¾d; October-December, 10s 8¾d. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 24s 3d per cwt; Ceylon, 22s 6d. Whale oil, £17 10s per ton. Sperm oil, £25 5s. Linseed oil, 17s. Refined petroleum, 5⅞d per gallon. Resin—American strained, 4s 9d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Pepper—Fair Singapore, white, 4¾d. Nutmegs, 110 to the pound, 1s 11d. Manila Hemp—Good, £18 5s, cost, insurance, and freight terms. Petroleum—Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 1s 10d@2s 2d per 8 lb, by the carcass; hindquarters, 3s 4d@3s 10d.

HAVANA, July 19.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

800 bales; constwise, 36 bales; sales, 3,600 bales.

GALVESTON, July 19.—Cotton dull; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, 15 bales; exports constwise, 1,000 bales; stock, 84,000 bales.—NEWTON & CO.—19 West Virginia steers, 1,367 lb average, at $5.20 100 lb; 19 do, 1,242 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,251 lb, at $4.50; 15 do, 1,160 lb, at $4.10; 1 ox, 930 lb, at $4; 1 cow, 870 lb, at $1.50.—S. SANDERS—19 Virginia steers, 1,374 lb, at $4.95; 19 do, 1,374 lb, at $4.95; 18 do, 1,163 lb, at $4.50; 22 do, 1,173 lb, at $4.50; 2 oxen, 1,580 lb, at $4.50; 1 cow, 820 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 940 lb, at $2.60; 10 do, 954 lb, at $2.50.—SHERMAN & CULVER—15 Illinois steers, 1,208 lb, at $5.30; 17 do, 1,531 lb, at $5.27½; 10 do, 1,230 lb, at $5.15; 37 do, 1,270 lb, at $5; 23 do, 1,108 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,255 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,183 lb, at $4.90; 16 steers and oxen, 1,131 lb, at $3.95; 2 stags, 1,400 lb, at $4.75; 2 oxen, 1,500 lb, at $4.25.—J. SHAMBERG & SON—18 Kentucky steers, 1,154 lb, at $4.70; 29 distillery-fed do, 1,090 lb, at $5.15; 28 do, 1,171 lb, at $5.10.—S. SHERMAN—21 Illinois steers, 1,220 lb, at $5.20; 19 do, 1,215 lb, at $5.20; 19 do, 1,208 lb, at $5.15.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—20 Indiana steers, 1,288 lb, at $5.35; 21 do, 1,225 lb, at $5.25; 1 do, 1,250 lb, at $5; 6 do, 1,510 lb, at $4.90; 10 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.90; 1 do, 1,100 lb, at $4.70; 8 do, 1,157 lb, at $4.60; 2 do, 1,240 lb, at $4.50; 11 do, 1,152 lb, at $4.20; 4 oxen, 1,782 lb,